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The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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ASPINALL YOUR OWN FURNITURE.
ASPINALL YOUR OWN GATES.
ASPINALL YOUR OWN DOORS.
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Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

CAIRO, November 1, 2 p.m.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George have arrived. The Khedive went to the station to bid their Royal Highnesses welcome to Cairo. After the Ministers and the chief notables had been presented, as well as the principal officers of the British and Egyptian forces, and delegates from the English communities in Cairo and Alexandria, the prince drove with the Khedive to the residence of Sir Evelyn Baring, where they partook of luncheon. The streets were crowded with people, and there was a great display of bunting and other decorations. Many of the houses are to be illuminated to night in honour of the Royal visitors.

THE NEW BULGARIAN LOAN.

Russian Semi-official Opinion.
St. Petersburg, November 1.—In an article upon the new Bulgarian loan, the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day says: "We are surprised to see the way in which Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff, in mortgaging the Bulgarian railways, dispose of the national property. The course adopted by them, however, will not strengthen their position from a legal point of view, as the contract which provides the guarantee for the loan takes no account either of anterior debts or the exigencies of international law. As regards the parties concerned in the conclusion of the loan, we must admire their courage in entering into business with an unlawful Government, which cares but little about its previous obligations."

THE KNOUT ABOLISHED.

St. Petersburg, October 31.—Simultaneously with the forthwith abolition of the knout, the judicial system in the Baltic Provinces, the infliction of corporal punishment upon the peasants will be abolished.

THE RUSSIAN WAR DEPARTMENT.

St. Petersburg, October 31.—A positive denial is given to-day by the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* to the report circulated abroad that the Russian Minister of War is spending money on account of his department without any control and has had credits granted to him for five years in advance. The expenditure of the Ministry of War, it is declared, is subject to exactly the same control as that of the other Ministerial departments.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

Berlin, October 31.—In consequence of the circulation in the foreign press of incorrect reports respecting the recent interview between Prince Bismarck and the Zanzibar Envoy, the *North German Gazette* considers it necessary to let the public have the correct version. It appears that the Imperial Chancellor declared that Germany's interest in Zanzibar was more mercantile than political, and therefore, under all circumstances, she will work as regards East Africa in accord with England.

FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

Vienna, October 31.—According to a despatch from Cetinje, there has been some sanguinary fighting between the Montenegrins and the Malizians on the frontier. The chief struggle took place at Vasevici, where several of the combatants on both sides were killed and a number wounded.

A VISIT TO MRS. MAYBRICK IN WORKING PRISON.

Mr. Hood, of the firm of Grace and Smith, who went to Working Prison to take Mrs. Maybrick's affidavit in connection with the libel action which Mr. Briggs is bringing against a Liverpool newspaper, states that he found Mrs. Maybrick in excellent spirits and health, and apparently not at all depressed by her surroundings or position. She willingly gave the information desired, and expressed entire satisfaction with the treatment she had received at the hands of the gaol officials.

HEAVY GALE: LIFEBOAT MEN DROWNED.

A heavy gale prevailed over the United Kingdom during Thursday night and on Friday, causing considerable damage round the coast and many shipping casualties are reported. In several places vessels have been wrecked and their crews rescued by lifeboats, and in others wreckage has been washed ashore, telling a tale of further disasters yet to be reported. Three of the crew of the Portuguese lifeboat, who went to the assistance of a distressed schooner drifting on the White Rocks, near Portland, were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. The barge *Batavia* sank off Deal and two men were drowned.

WATCHING A BOXING MATCH AT THE AQUARIUM.

At Westminster Police Court on Friday, John Ellis, 50 years of age, who described himself as a retired agent, and stated that he lived at a coffee shop "somewhere near King's Cross," was charged before Mr. Sheil with stealing a diamond and coral pin, value £25, from the person of Mr. Arthur L. Wilson, tea merchant, of Bush-lane, City, at the Royal Aquarium, on Thursday night. The prosecutor was looking towards the stage just at the conclusion of the boxing competition between Slavin and Bobbett, when a hand put over his shoulder pulled out his scarf pin. A gentleman who signed the charge-sheet seized the prisoner as the thief, and a great commotion resulted, the man struggling to get away and exclaiming, "Look for the pin." It could not be found, but the spot was marked and the boards taken up, and it was then discovered lying underneath. At the police station prisoner refused his name and address, and shammed drunkenness. Mr. Sheil remanded him in custody for the police to inquire as to his antecedents.

A POLICE PATIENT FOR M. PASTEUR.

By order of the commissioner of police, Police-constable Hill has left London for the Pasteur Institute, Paris, to be treated for the bite on his right wrist. It appears that a day or two ago, Mr. Barraway, of the Hollies, Fortis Green Road, Finchley, was bitten by a mad dog near his own home. He at once informed Hill, who was on point duty at the Bald-faced Stag, and who went in search of the animal. On finding it, he succeeded in catching and killing it with his truncheon, but before it had bitten him. The dog has been examined by the district veterinary surgeon, and pronounced to be suffering from rabies.

FALL OF A FACTORY AT GLASGOW.

Many Killed and Injured.
Distressing Scenes.

At a quarter past five o'clock on Friday evening, when a great gale, which had raged in Glasgow all day, was at its height, the wall of a new factory in course of erection fell down and buried many persons in the ruins. The new mill was being erected by Messrs. Templeton, carpet manufacturers, in William-street and Binniel-place, in place of one destroyed by fire, and adjoining it was a number of weaving sheds, in which from 100 to 150 girls were at work. By the fall of the wall of the new mill upon these sheds, the girls and other workpeople were instantly overwhelmed in the debris, and a scene of the most appalling description ensued. The results would have been still more disastrous but for the fact that the workmen engaged on the new building had left their work at five o'clock. The steam-loom weaving department, upon which the wall fell, was a very large square hall, occupied with steam-looms, at which the girls were engaged when the accident took place. Of this immense room only a few square yards at one end escaped burial among the debris. Over the rest of the place were scattered stones and timber in heavy masses, looking at first sight as if there was not the slightest chance of more than a very few of the entombed being saved. During the search by the rescuing party an occasional attempt was made to communicate with any of those who might be alive beneath the ruins, but generally without success. The partners were not on the premises when the accident happened, and, unfortunately, there was no means of ascertaining the number of the women who returned from the falling building were covered with dust. One of the girls stated that the whole disaster was very sudden. They were all busy at work when the lights went out and the whole roof fell in. All ran for their lives without looking behind them, but the injured or missing were caught in the falling ruins. The news of the disaster spread rapidly, and it was soon ascertained that many of the workers had been buried under the walls. Many of the relatives of the girls were near the works, and many heartrending scenes took place as it became known who the victims were. Of the new building, which was nearly 300 feet long, and was greatly admired by the residents in the East end of Glasgow, only the east and south gables are left standing. William-street was also crowded with people.

The Rescue Work.

Prompt steps were immediately taken to rescue the entombed, but owing to the inaccessible situation in which they were placed, many hours were occupied in the work of extrication. The fire brigade, under Captain Boyd, were on the spot very soon after the sad accident happened, and rendered every aid to the workmen on the premises to effect a rescue. With much difficulty an electric wire and incandescent lamp were carried through from the front buildings to the ruins about nine o'clock, and this light facilitated the search. Though a number of injured girls were got out of the debris in a very short space of time the recovery of the dead was a laborious task. The dead bodies were discovered very near what had been an entrance to the old building in which they had been working. As the girls were discovered they were carried to a room where a number of medical men attended to their injuries, and then they were sent to the Royal Infirmary in the ambulance wagons. At a quarter past nine only seven bodies had been taken out of the ruins, some of them being mangled to an extent that made them almost unrecognisable. The bodies were taken to the finishing department, where they were examined by the medical men in attendance. One of the Glasgow Fire Brigade, who was early on the scene, said he worked for three hours trying to rescue the poor girls. Those whom he came upon were disfigured in a shocking manner, and were quite beyond recognition. He, with his comrades, had great difficulty in rescuing a young girl who was closely jammed in by a beam, but when they got her out she was able, with a little assistance, to walk to a cab, in which she was driven home.

Wonderful Escapes.

Wonderful escapes were numerous. One girl, who cried loudly during the time the rescuing party were busy lifting the fallen beams and clearing away the rubbish, was found by a fireman in a sitting position. She had escaped without a scratch, having been protected by a large beam. Another girl said she noticed some bricks fall through the glass windows of the weaving-shed, and she cried to her companions to lie down. She and the girl working at the next loom did so, and escaped without injury. The few girls who made for the door, and even those who stood horror-stricken at their looms were uninjured. One of the workers who witnessed the mad rush to the door states that the girls came down the stairs in one mass, and they did not stop their flight until they got out of the works. As was to be expected, many of the girls fainted, and the alarm was not little increased by the shouting "Fire!" Mrs. Glass, a grey-haired old lady, was running anxiously from group to group, eager for news of her daughter. Sympathising onlookers were not wanting, however, who endeavoured for the time to keep the true state of affairs from her. Jane Glass was among the first to be recovered dead. "Is she hurt?" said one millworker, while another replied, "Ay, ay, poor lassie." Every one was afraid to tell the old lady of her bereavement, and eventually she was directed to the infirmary. About a quarter to seven two men came into the works supporting a boy, who between piteous moans, asked every one he met if his sisters were all right. Afterwards the little fellow was informed of the safety of his sisters, and left highly elated at his good fortune, and utterly oblivious of the misery around him.

Narratives of Survivors.

Some of the survivors and rescuers have given interesting details. A member of the Glasgow Fire Brigade, who had been for many hours at the rescuing work, said: "Along with others I got out some of the girls, and the dead were crushed beyond recognition. We went over the ruins first with lamps, and 'sounded,' that is, we listened for moans, and where we heard sounds we wrought as for our own lives to get at the injured. I heard one girl's voice, and taking a saw I began to cut the beam which hid her. She cried, 'Oh, you'll never get me out!' but after a time she was extricated, and was able to go home. We got six bodies. I don't think there is another living soul among the debris." John Brown, tender, said: "I was coming out of the powerloom shed when I heard a rumbling sound; I don't know how it was, but I involuntarily fell back. Recovering myself, I rushed

forward and saw nothing in the west-room but fallen timber, and heard shouts of 'Oh, wither!' and 'Oh, father!' and in a few minutes the moaning sounds had died away. I heard, however, a piercing cry from Jessie Devan, and we got her out. She had been combing her hair when the disaster happened. Poor thing! both her legs are broken, and she has been removed to the infirmary. She was quite conscious when extricated. I got Maggie McCulloch out. When the bodies began to be lifted out the sight was too much for me, and I had to stop work." A girl named Agnes Marshall, who was sitting in the finishing shed, weeping bitterly at the time, said: "I was working in that shed in the room where the looms are, and all of a sudden I heard above the noise of the machinery a fearful and awful rumbling noise. I could not conceive what had happened. Before I had time to rush to the door I was jammed in on every side, and I cried to Duncan Brown, who was rushing past, to save me. I now see that the greater part of the roof of the shed had fallen in, and I remember seeing a big piece of wood come thump down on the 'tenter's' desk. When I was extricated it began to dawn on me that something terrible had happened, and the first words I cried were, 'Oh, my sister, my sister!' She was working near the room, and she must be fearfully crushed. My mother is in the gatehouse, and I know she will go mad when she hears that one of her ain has been killed. All my companions are lying among the ruins, and God only knows why I was not also among them."

Latest Details.

In the accounts telegraphed from Glasgow late on Friday night the dead bodies buried in the ruins were variously estimated at from thirty to sixty. At midnight seventeen dead bodies had been recovered, and it was believed that sixty were still missing. On Saturday morning a correspondent telegraphed that twenty-nine bodies have been recovered, and one death which has occurred in the hospital, makes the total number of dead thirty. The search for the dead has now stopped, as all the debris has been handled. Seventeen persons are still in the hospital, while others are being treated at home. Six bodies remain still unidentified.

THE MURDER OF DR. CRONIN.

Confession of One of the Hired Bravoes.

A man named Gillette, who saw a fellow prisoner of Burke's at Winnipeg, alleges that while in goal Burke confessed to him that the murder of Dr. Cronin was his own doing. Denis Coughlin, Pat Cooney, and another man whose name Gillette has forgotten. They received a sum of money for killing the doctor, but their motive for putting him out of the way was the fact that he had "squealed on the Clan-na-Gael." Amongst other witnesses called on Thursday was a man named Sampson, a street loafer of queer character. He declared that Coughlin once tried to hire him to "slug," that is to attack, Cronin. Under cross-examination, Sampson admitted that Coughlin when serving as a policeman had arrested him for several offences. Sampson is a well-known Bowery "tough." A man named Jonas Carlson, in cross-examination, said that he saw a man called Frank Williams twice at the cottage where the murder took place, whereupon counsel asked, "Do you see the man now?" The witness scanned the court, and then walked direct to the defendant Burke, exclaiming, "That's the man." John Garrity, the next witness, gave evidence that Coughlin, two years ago, had told him he wanted a man "slugged," and that it did not matter if he were killed.

LONDON OMNIBUS MEN AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Early on Saturday morning a gathering of the employees of the London General Omnibus and London Road Car Companies was held at the Liberal and Radical Club, Whitehall Green. The object of the meeting was to discuss the grievances of the "busmen," especially with reference to the long hours they have to work, averaging, it was said in some cases, 16 hours daily, and to enrol members of the newly-formed Tramways and Bus Employees' Union. Mr. John Burns presided, and in the course of his remarks said the object of this meeting must be the reduction of dividends if the men's just demands could not be met otherwise. If the company said they would not concede the men's demands, then the latter would be justified in laying every car and omnibus idle in London. A resolution in accordance with the objects of the meeting was passed.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Prince Christian, accompanied by his daughters, arrived at Victoria Station on Saturday morning from Germany, having crossed from Flushing to Queenborough. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded at once to Windsor.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN DERBYSHIRE.

A terrible boiler explosion took place on Friday at the rope manufactory of Messrs. George Booth and Sons, Charlesworth, near Glossop, Derbyshire, resulting in the deaths of Robert Booth, junior, a partner in the firm, and Henry Booth, the manager. By the force of the explosion the boiler was blown a distance of nearly fifty yards. The boiler house was completely shattered, and the mill premises considerably damaged.

OLD KENT-ROAD CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

On Wednesday last a decided novelty was introduced into the series of entertainments organised for the winter season at the above club. Under the name of a "Surprise Party," a most miscellaneous programme was provided—comprising as it did two sketches, a negro lecture, and various ballads, the whole winding up with a dance. "A Fairy Trio," by the Misses Johnson, with violin and piano, opened the proceedings, and was followed by songs from Miss K. James and Madame Bond, Messrs. Mariner Melville, and C. Edwards. The latter gentleman gave "The Longshoreman," with much spirit. The performance of a farce, entitled "Darktown Court Justice," by Messrs. Stroud, Doyle, and Wilson, created roars of laughter, the former gentleman especially distinguishing himself. The dance soon afterwards followed. Each lady had been invited to bring some kind of light refreshment, and the manner in which the suggestion was acted upon must have surprised the organisers. The whole was a great success, and reflects great credit on Mr. Joseph, the chairman of the entertainment committee.

Emile Zola was on a Paris jury, the other day. The prisoner—a beardless youth of 19 years—was charged with a terrible catalogue of crimes. His criminal career commenced with a murder committed when he was 13 years old.

A TEDDINGTON ROMANCE.

A Lady Claims £20,000 or a Husband.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Stirling, Mr. Buckley, Q.C., made an application with the view of having transferred to the court for trial with witnesses before a judge or judge and jury of what he described as a very extraordinary claim against the estate of the late John Cornelius Park, instead of being decided upon affidavit evidence and before the examiner. The claim, counsel stated, was by one Margaret Josephine Smith for £20,000 and interest under a covenant which she alleged the testator executed on March 21st, 1866. At the date of the alleged deed the testator was 30 years of age. He lived at Auckland House, Teddington, and had one son, Cornelius Park, who lived at Hayling Island, Hants. At Teddington the testator had certain other houses, one of which, Gordon Villa, he let to Margaret Josephine Smith and her mother in 1863. The claimant said that the testator became very anxious that his son should marry her, and she alleged that there was executed on 23rd March, 1866, a deed, in which he set forth that he was sure she would make a suitable wife for his son, that he wished him to marry her, and that to facilitate it he had requested her to execute a deed in which she covenanted to give the latter would carry out his father's wish. This the claimant on her part covenanted to do, and the father undertook on her marriage to give her £20,000 as a marriage portion, and that if Cornelius declined to marry her during the testator's lifetime, then he (the testator) was to give her £20,000 in place of £20,000, the £20,000 to be payable six months after his death. This deed purported to be signed by the testator, the claimant, and attested by William Micklethwaite formerly a solicitor, and now clerk to a solicitor named Lomas, by whom the deed was said to have been prepared, and John Paul, an auctioneer. The testator died on January 4th, 1887, and on January 8th, 1887, the claimant made an affidavit, saying she had requested Cornelius Park, to carry out his father's wishes, and he had always declined to do so, and claiming the £20,000. On October 29th Cornelius made an affidavit saying he had only seen the claimant twice in his life, and that the suggestion that she should be his wife was a pure and entire myth. The testator's wife also made an affidavit that she never heard of anything of the kind, and that the claimant never came to Auckland House except as a tenant and not as a friend. Mr. Buckley proceeded to state that early in October, 1887, the claimant, Margaret Smith, and her sister were arrested on a charge of fraud, and in January, 1888, they were convicted and sentenced. Under that sentence he thought Margaret Smith was in prison till April, 1889, and her cross-examination in this claim took place after her release, and was not completed. He thought the question would have to be tried whether the deed was ever executed by the testator. There was certainly gross perjury on one side or the other. When Paul was cross-examined he said the deed was executed at the testator's house, while Micklethwaite said it was executed at Gordon Villa, where Smith lived. There was also doubt as to whether there had not been personation of the testator. The testator, who was very rich, was 50 years old. He was only 4ft. 8in. high, had very short legs, and a singular figure altogether. On being shown his photograph Micklethwaite said: "That is nothing like him, he was 5ft. 8in. at least; he was a bigger man than me. He did not appear to me to be more than 60." That was what one of the attesting witnesses said. After hearing some further statements from counsel regarding the matter, his lordship said Mr. Buckley's clients should proceed to file affidavits in reply to those put in by the other side, but decided that beyond that the judge who had to try the matter ought to see the witnesses, as the question was one on the facts. The case, therefore, when ready, will come before the court as a witness action.

ARRIVAL OF BARNUM'S ANIMALS.

The steamer *Furnessia* arrived in the Thames on Thursday evening, having on board the animals and part of the heavy baggage belonging to Barnum's show. The ship was a complete floating menagerie. On the main deck were housed thirteen elephants, a hippopotamus, two giraffes, sea-lions, panthers, a lioness with three cubs, racoons, and various other smaller animals. "Twelve deers were to be found more lions, tigers, kangaroos, hyenas, four elk, who are driven four in hand, bears, various specimens of the feathered tribe, seals, and a host of others too numerous to specify. Early 300 horses occupied temporary stabling which had been fitted up. Fortunately the vessel was favoured with very fine weather during her passage, and owing to this, coupled with the fact that the animals were housed in the most careful manner, very few deaths occurred. Two horses, a monkey, and an ibex comprised the total death-rate. The vessel lay anchored off Gravesend during the night, and came to the Royal Albert Docks on Friday, where the work of disembarking the animals commenced.

PROPOSED POLICE COURT FOR ST. PANCRAS.

The Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee of St. Pancras Vestry have had under consideration for some time the urgent necessity for the establishment of a police court for the jurisdiction of which shall include the whole parish, which is at present within the jurisdiction of four distinct police courts, namely, Marylebone, Clerkenwell, Bow-street, and Highgate. It is stated that the population of the parish is approximately 43,000 persons, and that the public prosecutions under the Nuisances Removal Act, Public Health Act, Metropolitan Act, Weights and Measures Act, Adulteration (Food and Drugs) Act, Vaccination Act, Vagrancy Act, &c., not to mention private prosecutions, are very numerous, and increase in number annually; and further, that considerable time is lost in going from one court to another, which might be saved if all the prosecutions of the parish could be dealt with in a central court. At a meeting of the vestry on Thursday evening, Mr. Westacott, L.C.C., as chairman of the committee, ordered the above arguments, and submitted the following recommendations:—"That communication be addressed to the Home Secretary urging the necessity for the establishment of a police court in St. Pancras, the jurisdiction of which shall be the whole parish. The recommendation was carried with applause."

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Thursday.

Thomas O'Neil, Edward Smith, and John Jones were committed for trial on the charges of having broken into St. Mary's Church, Finsbury Yard, St. Luke's, and of having attempted to steal various ornaments and other articles, valued at £40.

THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.

The programme of the Lord Mayor's procession on the 9th inst. has been issued. It includes several novel features, among which may be mentioned the appearance of delegates from the Federation "des Officiers et Sous-officiers de Sapeurs-pompiers de France et d'Algérie," who will march after the mounted band of the Royal Artillery and be followed by a detachment (under the command of Captain Shaw) of officers and men of provincial fire brigades. After the usual procession of various City Companies there will be a number of groups illustrating the sports and pastimes of Old England—a hawking party, shooting at the butts, quarterstaff, tilting at the ring, the quintain, Maying (ladies, gentlemen, and attendant minstrels under the May tree), preparing for the tournament, the chase, the Lord of Misrule and his Court, musicians, mummers, jesters, &c. These will be followed by pipers of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), and the pipers of the Scots Guards, and then will come eight English women who trace descent from Lord Mayors of Aldermen, viz:—

1323—QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Ancestor, Sir Geoffrey Bullock, Alderman, A.D. 1457.
Her canopy supported by Elizabethan gentlemen.
1561—LORD DACON.
Ancestor, Sir Thomas Coke, Alderman, A.D. 1462.
Supported by yeomen of the period.
1564—JONAS WATSON.
Ancestor, Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor, A.D. 1536.
Supported by a party of Puritans.
1593—OLIVER CHOWELL.
Ancestor, Sir Thomas Martin, Lord Mayor, A.D. 1513.
Supported by soldiers of the Commonwealth.
1640—DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Ancestor, Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor, A.D. 1536.
Supported by soldiers of the period.
1672—SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.
Ancestor, Sir Edward Barkham, Alderman, A.D. 1590.
Supported by Lords (temp. Queen Anne).
1708—EARL OF CHATHAM.
Ancestor, Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor, A.D. 1536.
Supported by citizens (temp. George III.).
1718—GENERAL THE MARQUESS OF GRANBY.
Ancestor, Sir Robert Hicks, Alderman, A.D. 1611.
Supported by soldiers of the White Horse Household Regiment.

The procession of Lord Mayors, consisting of one representative mayor of each of the seven centuries of the mayorality, supported by four halberdiers of his period, will be especially interesting as exemplifying the strange and peculiar changes in the colour and shape of the mayoral robes. The civic dignitaries thus represented are Sir Henry Fitzwalryn, A.D. 1190; Sir Gregory de Bockesby, A.D. 1285; Sir Richard Whittington, A.D. 1397; Sir Edmund Shaw, A.D. 1489; Sir John Gresham, A.D. 1547; Sir William Craven, A.D. 1611; and John Wilkes, A.D. 1775. The remainder of the procession will be of the usual character, concluding with the Lord Mayor in the State carriage, attended by his chaplain, swordbearer, and mace bearer, and escorted by the 12th Lancers. Following the route—going, it will march along Gresham-street, Moorfields-street, Finsbury Pavement, West-street, Finsbury Circus, Circus-place, London-wall, Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street Without, Houndsditch, Minories, Tower Hill, Trinity-square, Great Tower-street, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill, Fleet-street, to the Royal Courts of Justice; returning by way of the Strand, Northumberland Avenue, Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, King-street, to the Guildhall. The following members of the Cabinet have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor-elect and the sheriffs to the Guildhall banquet, namely, Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Cadogan, Lord Knutsford, Mr. E. Stanhope, Lord Cross, Lord George Hamilton, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Duke of Rutland.

THE FATAL OUTRAGE NEAR HOUNSLOW.

At the Brentford Union Workhouse on Thursday, an inquiry was resumed, before Dr. Diplock, respecting the strange circumstances under which John Brunsden, aged 78, met his death. As previously reported, the deceased, a gatekeeper at Osterley Park, Isleworth, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, lived with his housekeeper, Jane Pocock, at Farnell's Cottages, near Hounslow. On the night of the 13th ult., at about a quarter past ten the cottage where the pair resided was visited by three men, named Riley Dean, Charles Connor, and Frederick Carter, who, as was stated, attacked the old man and wrecked his home. The accused were magisterially committed for trial for the outrage, but three days after the police court proceedings Brunsden expired somewhat unexpectedly. Walter William Watson, living at 3, Farnell's Cottages, Sutton, Heston, said he was a labourer, and lived next door to the deceased. On the night of October 13th witness heard loud screams, and smashing of glass at the deceased's place, but he did not go out to help Brunsden and his housekeeper. He was in the Home and Anchor pub. evening, and left there about five minutes later. He saw Brunsden there, but he did not see Jane Pocock, known as "Mrs. Brunsden." He went into the public-house with Dean, Connor, and Carter. The first part of the quarrel occurred on Saturday evening, the 12th, when the "old lady" started larking with the chaps, and the "old gentleman" didn't like it. Connor was not there then. The quarrel was resumed the next night, when Carter said "Good night" to Brunsden, and then the deceased raised his stick as if to strike him. Carter was witness's cousin. A few minutes before the disturbance the three men, Connor, Dean, and Carter were in witness's house. They did not then say that they intended to serve the old man out—Elizabeth Bates, living at 1, Farnell's Cottages, stated that she was in bed when the outrage occurred. She saw nothing of it. She fastened the front door, and would not go out. She heard some one breaking down the fence of her house. Afterwards witness went into the deceased's house. There was a quantity of blood about, and Brunsden had some wounds on his body. A Juror: You bolted your door when you heard the row? Yes, I knew I was no good amongst them. Frederick Vizard, landlord of the Home and Anchor, Heston, said that on Sunday evening, October 13th, Brunsden was in the tap-room, and the three men were at the bar, but the latter went into the tap-room, when witness refused to serve them because he thought they had had enough. They were not drunk. Mr. Henry Bott, police divisional surgeon, said he was quite convinced that if the old man had not received the injuries he could probably have been alive now. The injuries were of a very serious character. After a long inquiry, the jury, having deliberated a short time, said they had unanimously arrived at a verdict of manslaughter against Dean, Connor, and Carter.

7K.--POST MAN.

nearby, and the street-lamp passed together as a happy couple, and he passed together to his mind—he repeated having spoken to) the manner he had, and, with the view of a her pardon and healing the breach, he ran her. When he reached the bottom of the he heard a female's laugh on the opposite of the road, and immediately recognised it as of Marie's. He peered across the road, and, the outline of the figure, and the dim, dark, he could not distinctly discern them few feet, however, brought them within reach of a street lamp, and by its yellow glare recognised the features of Marie and the

The International Sleeping Car Company, a view to improving their service between Los Angeles and the Riviera, have decided to provide, at least six times a week, to start from Calais, a club car which will include, in addition to the sleeping and reading cars, a restaurant.

How doth a little "Petrolite" improve the washing hour? It naturally praiseth all the day From all who wash with her. How kindly it does its work, &c.

MARY'S PETROLITE SOAP WORKS, a spontaneous sales rubbing, from a lady who writes from New York City, 100 Fifth Ave., in Case, 3d, - Works, August 25th, N.Y. -

A dreadful accident occurred a few days since

actually offered it back at a meeting at which he was not present. As to the plea that the club had to be closed for cleaning at the wish of the members, it was only opened in March, and in August, and it was this very day closed again. Once in two years this Honour: Some are never closed.—Countess was a Bohemian club.—The Learned Judge: This it got dirtier on that account? (Laughter.) Cross-examined: Plaintiff had been chairman of the committee, but resigned in consequence of insult. There had been a great deal of friction between the members and the defendant. He had not been a leader in this movement. He had asked some of the members to join him in this test, but they had declined. It was not a fact that the club was a failure. It would have been successful if the defendant had had patience. There were about 275 members, but he had not moved the list about half. He had signed the subscriptions. The committee supposed to know the state of the banking account, as a matter of fact, they never knew. I, twelve to fifteen members were elected at every committee meeting, and the club was growing faster than any club of its kind. Plaintiff admitted that he approved of the transfer within limits. Lieutenant-colonel Hare was secretary of the club. He contended that the club was in existence, as it had been closed at the order of the proprietor.—Mr. Donald Alphez he objected to being turned into a Frenchman (Laughter.) He had no objection to Frenchmen, but as a Frenchman he had no objection to a Frenchman's secretary, said that the object in bringing in the Frenchmen was to get another committee, so that they could go on.—For the defendant, Mr. Lavery, the defendant, said he had lost £400 on the undertaking, irrespective of the furniture. He had taken no part in the management of the club.—The learned judge said there was evidence before him that the committee consented to the change of proprietorship. There was breach of contract, and there must be judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

war vessels, arrived in the Pirus on Saturday

THE RIGHTS OF RAILWAY PASSENGER

damages for assault.—Plaintiff, who is a C

CLAIM ON A FRIENDLY SOCIETY

was summoned at Clerkenwell Police C

The Archbishop of Canterbury warmly sympathises with the proposed Birmingham Bish and will contribute towards the endowment.

One of the judges of the Vienna Courts must have had a novel experience of Jehus. He has recently declared that good coachmen all drive best when they are drunk.

Robert Kirkman, a farmer, who is charged with attempting to murder W. Blastock, a well-known farmer, near Leicester, was unable to appear before the magistrates this week, on account of frightful injuries which he himself inflicted. He became so violent that six warders failed to hold him. He broke his leg, and almost killed himself.

134, Maple-road, Fensh.

At Buda-Pesth a youth of 16, a son of t

saves rubbing and scrubbing. Sold everywhere in 1lb. Pk or Four Pkts. in Case, 3d.—Works, Augustus-st., N.W.—(Ad)

...the ...

"Coarse fish."—Yes, the Thorney Weir waters at West Drayton most undoubtedly tains many large chub; but in the Colne requires fine tackle and considerable skill to

Madame Minnie Hank has purchased the p

Miss Wallis, who is to play Adrienne Le
vreux at the Grand next week, was first seen
the part at the Gaiety rather more than six years

Of all the descendants of Paul Pry, perhaps most objectionable is the person whose insatiable curiosity leads him to commit the exceedingly dirty trick of surreptitiously reading what others are writing. It is a sneaking habit, and as hard to get rid of as men are forward. I know more than one Paul Pry who is smitten by infirmity, and who can never enter a room where a friend is writing a letter or what not without trying to get a peep at the contents. They imagine, no doubt, that their spying remains undetected; great would their surprise and shame

I hear that very large orders are still coming in for tradesmen's carriers. This is a departure from the great cycling industry which has received sufficient attention from makers. It is bound to receive enormous development as the years roll on, and tradesmen more and more appreciate the saving consequent upon being able to dispense with horses. I do not despair of the day seeing a cycling cab in the streets, propelled either by compressed air or stored electricity.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Gladstone formally opened a Working Man's Literary Institute at Saltaire, a suburb of Chester. The right hon. gentleman who was accompanied by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, was received by the mayor of Chester, and conducted over the new institute. Immediately afterwards, in a marquee containing about fifteen hundred persons, Mr. Gladstone was presented with an address, a "franking letter," which he delivered as a speech of fully an hour's duration. After referring to the favourable position occupied by the working man of this country found himself compared with the time of his (Mr. Gladstone's) youth, he proceeded to point out what alleviations and improvements had come to the mass of our working men within that time. Much might yet remain to be done, but the change he had witnessed to see had been a great and a blessed change. Seventy years ago it was even doubted whether any degree of education upon any conditions whatever should be provided for the two million population of this country. Nowadays a school was at every hon. member's door, and much more than that. It was not, as it was in the beginning of the century, a place of suffering, in the hands of the century, a place of ignorance, useless for the purposes which it professed to attain. But the school was now a reality, the teacher was usually the person with his mind set upon his work, and with great tenderness and attachment to his pupils. At the time he spoke of the working man of this country was forbidden by law to join with other working men for the purpose of giving value to his labour in the market, but capitalists, who were themselves indignantly mistreated, gave him as much as they pleased. As to the progress of machinery, which, at its introduction, often appeared to be cruel to the working man, he observed that the first step of its application had often entailed a good deal of individual hardship to the working men as a whole, but in the long run it was an enormous blessing, relieving them, as it did, of the severest part of their occupation. In those times the labourer could not get the full value of his labour, because he was tied to one market, and because of the difficulty of communication. Now all that was changed by the very cheapness of locomotion, so that the postage was expensive to the poor, while among the rich there was a system of franking, a system which he himself had very often used—(laughter)—and when he was a young member of Parliament nothing made one so popular in visiting the country as franking letters. The monstrous charges for postage were now reduced, and children left home with less reluctance because of the freedom of communication with the parents, although the changes he had seen were not all to the good, for all had not been on the right side. Among some of the upper classes or society he met, but there was no livelier force at work, and practical sense of benevolence than at any former time. Regarding the changes in taxation, which they regarded stimulants (and coffee, upon which there was only a slight charge), tea was the only article of national consumption which continued to be a subject of taxation. A very different story from the time of his youth, when the working man was subject to taxation, lot for the purposes of the State, nor to supply necessary wants of the country, but he was sorry to say, to increase the rents of the landlords. (Shame.) He was compelled to pay extra prices for his bread and butter, and there was no living force at work for the importation of every foreign animal was prohibited. Now his wages were higher—an advance of fifty per cent. on the last seventy years—and he had to work shorter time, which did not always, however, mean less work accomplished. Thrift was a point upon which the British workman could take a lesson from the French. Still, by the admirable system of Post Office savings banks, instituted in England twenty-six years ago, there were sixty millions of the people's money stored up, and these savings banks could not provide for such manifold needs as put by Government aid. There was, however, a danger of expecting the Government to do too much, inducing a lack of manly self-reliance, a mischief for which no compensation could be made. Such a working man's institute as this, besides providing recreation, gave them access to books to enlarge and brace the mind. Just one word about manual industry. Let them be on their guard against the idea that manual industry was necessarily an ignominious thing, for if admitted of elevation to a very high point, an example of which was the stonemason rising to the ranks of nobility. They had often heard of the working man as the father of the most valuable inventions. The English were supposed to have been outstripped in the race of inventions, by the Americans. The Americans were supposed to be our children, but there were certain things in which they had even a better education than Englishmen—education of practical life—and they were extremely strong on the whole business of inventions. He received numberless letters from young men desirous of knowing what to study in a library, and English history he advocated as one of the greatest interest and means of growth. There were three chief subjects he would recommend. The first was French history to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In considering the great French Revolution they must go back to two centuries before it, and they could find 160 or 180 years of such abominable misgovernment as, in his firm conviction, was far more responsible for all the errors, follies, and crimes of the French Revolution, than the generation by whose allowance these crimes were committed. Let them not suppose he was speaking of the French lightly. The French Revolution was a very great nation, a very powerful movement, very progressive in many respects, and let them think frankly in his own belief was that the French nation were exceedingly friendly to us, and desired us to be united with them in the bonds of brotherhood, but as friendly critics we could see what had gone on in France. For 100 years down to this hour France had not been able to settle down upon a stable form of government. A recent French writer contrasted the case of England with France, and said the English, who had no written constitution, had been working upon their old constitution for centuries together, but France since the French Revolution had had thirteen constitutions, and that was part of the national misgovernment of France—a part of the wickedness of those Governments, who, for the long series of generations of corrupt, cruel, and base action, effaced from the mind of the French people the true idea of law and public right, and substituted for it that of arbitrary will and unlimited and vicious indulgence. Those were the parents of all the difficulties in which France had found herself. He rejoiced and hoped at the present moment there was an increase at the present moment towards stability, to promote it further and enable France to discharge that high vocation in the world which he believed Providence had called her. Two other fields of history he recommended, namely, that of Ireland and of the American Revolution. The history of Ireland ought to be well-known to us; he regretted it was almost entirely unknown. He would not speak of a controversial subject—he would merely refer to historical students that one series of historical developments from which the modern world has derived the greatest enlightenment was the history of the Parliamentary institutions of Ireland. During the last century the best lessons these taught were the enormity of the abuse of representative institutions. The Parliament last century was exclusively being formed of Protestants who governed Roman Catholic people. It was next a Parliament of landlords, into which hardly anybody but landlords found their way, and its history was disgraced by much that was to be lamented, and there was in it a patriotic spirit which also was a curious fact in the country. He rejoiced to think the spirit of patriotism was strong

among us. The spirit of love for Ireland had such effect in the last century that—he said this collectively—that miserable, exclusive Parliament had been as it was, crammed full of rotten boroughs—bad as it was, in a score of respects—yet it worked for the purpose upon the side of freedom between 1700 and 1800 much greater than was done by English Parliaments in the same period. (Applause.) His last recommendation was one he had been making for the last fifty years, namely, the study of the American Revolution—an extraordinary history, highly honourable to those who brought about the Revolution, and also honourable in no insignificant degree to this country, because it was by this country and from this country that the love of freedom was sown in America. In this country we had, to a great extent, and he hoped we should have still more, what was called local self-government—(applause)—that was the secret of the strength of America. The colonial system under which America was reared, was in the main a free colonial system, and these were in America these two things combined together, the principles and qualities of a great and happy country, namely the love of freedom together with respect for law, and the desire for the maintenance of order—both the elements of national excellence and greatness. It was not extravagant to say that although there were but 2,000,000 people in the thirteen American colonies at the time of the American revolt, yet from among those 2,000,000 people there proceeded, at that epoch, a great and sturdy state that might match and defy the whole history of the world to beat them in any one state, and at any one period of time, such were the consequences of a well regulated and a masculine freedom. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said he had had a considerable hand in the development, through legislation, of the economical powers and resources of this country, but when they would fall into a terrible sad state and temptation was open to suppose that it was through wealth and worldly power that mankind could achieve happiness, for the words were as true and as solemn now as they were when they were first spoken by One who was infallible—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." (Applause.)

A meeting of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners took place on Saturday at the Queen's Hotel, Queen's-road, Battersea. In the afternoon a procession, with banners and banners, started from the Albert Coffee Tavern, and proceeded to Albert Bridge-road, and down Park-road to the Victoria Arms, and then proceeded via Bridge-road, York-road, and North-street to St. John's Hill, thence to the Queen's Hotel, where the meeting was held. Mr. Quaintance presided.—Mr. G. Summers proposed: "That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when the operative bakers of the metropolis shall demand from their employers 60 hours a week and time and a half for all overtime, and hereby pledges itself to support the Amalgamated Union in its efforts to bring about the same." He considered that the position of the bakers at the present time was scandalous. He urged the men to join the union, and stated that certain firms would find out that they would be boycotted unless the men's just demands were conceded. (Cheers).—Mr. J. Harwood who seconded the motion, said he knew men who had had to work from sixteen to twenty-four hours at a shift. (Shame.) Bakers were joining the union daily; and they were going to win their demands of ten hours a day. (Cheers.) He hoped the men would "take the union banner" with all their might. If arguments were not offered by the employers then blows would follow. It was only right for the men to snap the chains from their hands. They had been slaves long enough—(cheers)—and they meant to be free like other people. (Cheers.) He contended that before six months were over all the journeyman bakers in London would be having 6d an hour.—Mr. Diggs believed the time for this agitation had been well chosen. Public sympathy was now on their side, as was shown by the recent dock strike. If the public ascertained that the masters were employers who would pay their men fair wages, they would be more sympathetic. He declared that the working class could now compete with the capitalists, and if the former showed a bold front, with righteousness and fairness on their side, their demands would have to be conceded.—Mr. Blund said the baker of to-day was one of the most important workmen in the British Isles. Bakers would hold their places for intelligence with any other tradesman that could be mentioned. (Hear, hear.) The masters had failed in their duty to their employees, and it was the latter's turn to teach the masters their duty. (Culmination.) The resolution was carried with various parts of the metropolis, at which resolutions in favour of the ten hours movement were carried.

A riot took place at Forfar on Tuesday evening arising out of the strike and lock-out. On the arrival of the manufacturers from the Dundee market they were received with hooting and yelling. Although escorted into the town by policemen, the crowd closed in on them, and some were slightly injured. The police apprehended two lads and three girls.

On Saturday, Alfred Yates, aged 65, of 62, High street, Lambeth, was at work with a circular saw when his hand slipped as he was sawing a piece of wood and was shockingly lacerated by the saw which cut half way through his hand. He was surgically treated at Charing Cross Hospital.

Dr. George Danford Thomas last week held an inquest at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court relative to the death of Lily Elizabeth Tomlinson, aged fourteen days, daughter of a domestic servant, an inmate of the St. Pancras Workhouse who was found dead by the side of its mother on Monday night by the night nurse. Dr. Shirrook, assistant medical officer, proved that death was due to suffocation. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

[illegible]

The dressing-case in which Miss St. John's jewels were stolen from the Caledonian Station, Edinburgh, recently has (the *Scotman* says) been found in quite a remarkable way. On the morning after Miss St. John's arrival in Edinburgh, Mr. Duncan McLaren, ironmonger, of 29, Broad-street, was called to that lady's lodgings by a Grindal-street porter and asked by her to open two locked boxes. He at once took off the locks, and one afternoon having fitted them with keys, replaced the lock. A few hours after finishing that work, Mr. McLaren was asked by a Spital-street landlady to pick the lock of a cupboard in her house. He did so, and on opening the door of the cupboard was much to his astonishment, confronted by a case marked, like the two boxes, "F. St. J." He thought he had found the missing jewels, and called in the landlady. An examination showed that the upper surface of the dressing-case was cut in such a way as to allow the contents being taken out while the lock remained closed. The furnishings were all there, though in disorder, but the jewels were not there. Mr. McLaren communicated with the police. It looks from what has since been discovered as if the room containing the case had been tenanted by the person who committed the theft. During last week its occupant was a well-dressed man, speaking broken English, and thought to be a German. He had taken the place for a week or two. He had a luggage, however, and therefore paid weekly in advance. On the afternoon of the robbery he left the house about five o'clock. When he returned in the evening he was accompanied by two men, evidently English, and of gentlemanly appearance. The landlady, as soon as they had all entered the room, hurried to light the gas, but her lodger appeared at the door, and, taking the matches from her, said he would do so himself. As the woman retired she heard the door being locked. At the end of about a quarter of an hour one of the men returned, but the other remained with a case, and then they went downstairs. They never returned. It was on account of her lodger not making his re-appearance that the landlady on Tuesday resolved to have the cupboard, of which the key had been taken away, broken open. All the men were, it seems, between thirty and forty years of age, and wore moustaches but no beards. One of the strangers is said to have been with the lodger when he engaged the rooms. A remarkable circumstance, though having no bearing on the theft, has just been ascertained by the telegram from Miss St. John's manager, had it not been inquired as to whether her apartments were let and, owing to the engagement of them by the foreign-speaking gentleman, replied in the affirmative.

During the recent discussions with reference to music halls, Mr. Poland, the well-known Q.C., expressed a wish that, in providing music for the poorer classes, the proprietors would go back "to the good old sea-songs" of Dibdin, and such humble yet beautiful "songs" as "Comin' thro' the Eye" and "The Lass of Richmond Hill." In the Dartmouth Hall popular concerts instead of indulging in extravagance it may be claimed that its organisers rather go forward, providing as they do a health and high-class programme which attracts every Saturday night crowded audiences of weary toilers who find to the full what they need and seek—recreation and rest. Saturday's entertainment is typical of the series which, under the auspices of Archdeacon Farrar, and directed by Mr. William Anson, are free (programme included) to every one who visits the hall in Lewisham street, near St. James's Park Station. The programme was liberally supplied with songs of the latter day ballads although the choicest seemed to be in favour of the sad or the pathetic with such songs as Stephen Adams' "The Little Hero," De Lara's "The Garden of Sleep," Marzials' "River of Tears," Keaton's "Love will Awake," and "The Chorister" by Sir A. Sullivan. However, there were ballads of a more stirring nature, including the popular song "Anchored" by the lately deceased Michael Watson, Paul Rodney's "The Old Guard," and "Sailing," and "The Longshoreman," by Chessham. Recitations were not omitted, and they included a story of "Ben's Turnout" and "Home," by Anson and "Story of Gibraltar," by Watson. There were much abused sketches and there were the "sketch artists" if the Messrs. Fowler, who did so well in "Imagination," do not mind being so termed. The evening's entertainment commenced with a pianoforte duet by Miss E. Earl and Miss C. Miller, "Sleep, Race," the brightness and music of which was a key to the whole programme. The vocalists were Miss Earl, Miss Miller, Miss Wishart and Messrs. H. Herbert, M. McBride and H. Ena.

At Toynebe Hall on Saturday, before a crowded audience, Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, M.A. (Oxon.) delivered an interesting lecture on the English poet Wordsworth. In speaking of the northern country bard, Mr. Sidgwick said that poet regarded him as one who had broken the continuity of the age, and who had broken the century had grown with the English poet. But Wordsworth had precursors. First came Cooper—who lived in the country very reclusively; then George Crabbe—who was the son of a tannery collector in the east of England, and miserably poor, William Blake—a poor artist and engraver; and last and greatest the Scotch poet, Robert Burns. Wordsworth, who was the son of a Yorkshire farmer and a Westmoreland mother, lived for the first seventeen years of his life in the district of the great Tintern school, and also to Cambridge, where he led an unprofitable life. In November, 1793, he visited France, and to show his curious disposition he intended placing himself at the head of the Girondin party. However, fortunately, he was unable to do so, firstly on account of his age, and (22), secondly he had no money, and, lastly he could not speak French. Five years later he settled in Somersetshire, close to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and then to two years in the Lake District, the district of the poet of the "Ancient Mariner" was suggested by Wordsworth. In 1799 he went to Germany for a few months, after which he settled down in Grasmere, where he stopped for 50 years. In 1802 he married, and whilst on a journey to France for his honeymoon he composed some of his best sonnets. Three years later his brother died—he, who had the greater sympathy for Wordsworth's poetry. In 1842 he was created a Laureate, five years later his daughter died, and in 1850 his measure was numbered with the many. Wordsworth had a theory, which often influenced his lines, viz., that there was no essential difference between the styles of poetry and prose. This was severely criticised in an essay by Coleridge. As an example Mr. Sidgwick read two lines from "The Ditch."

He measured it from side to side,
It was three feet broad by four feet wide.

The lecturer's remarks touched on some of the names of Wordsworth.

Rangers took place in Gray's Inn and Sheriff Knill, wife of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knill, giving the prizes away in place of the Lord Mayor, who, with the Lord Mayor was detained at the Mansion House to do its honours in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor (Chautemps) and a number of other foreign visitors. Among the visitors were General Smith, commanding the Home District, General Fremantle, adjutant-general of the Forces, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knill attended on behalf of the Lord Mayor, and distinguished persons.—In opening proceedings, Colonel Ait, the officer commanding the battalion, contrasted the position of the company at the end of last year, when it included a total strength of 100 men, to the present number of recruits joining having increased and the number of resignations decreased. They had furnished thirteen recruits to the regular army, a number which, if equalled by all the other battalions, would represent an addition of more than 3,600 annually to the regular army. The amount of the capitulation grant was £1,563 last year to £1,636 this year. The Eastern Reserve 329 men were on parade at the end of the year. There were 100 men in shooting. They had only 100 muskmen more, and there was a slight reduction in the number of first-class shots. Second-class shots had greatly increased, and they had only about half as many men in the 4th class as last year.—The most remarkable feature of the distribution, which then followed, was the appearance time after time of Colour-sergeant A. Mather, who had achieved the position of sergeant in the regiment, with a score 198 points in three classes of the rifle manual. On the accession of Col. Pradock's Challenge Cup, several other prizes. Another frequent winner was Lance-corporal Read, who carried off the dramatic Challenge Cup, the second prize in the Challenge Vase series, and some other prizes. The Officers' Challenge Cup was won by Captain R. W. Barnett, the famous champion, who is taking great interest in the improvement of shooting in the regiment. The number numbered exactly 100.—After the presentation of the prizes, the Lord Mayor, in referring to the work done by the Lord Mayor's Volunteers, referred in terms of admiration to the excellent work done by the Lord Mayor's Volunteers, a movement which it was his duty to imitate as the egg trick of Columbus. He hoped that the Rangers would be able to get their share of that fund, but that some of the rich City companies would take up the work of the regiment, which had always been, and would be, a very important one. He had received of its drill hall, costing £2,500, with a handsome compensation.—Three cheers were given for the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knill, who responded to the immense personal interest and attention of the Lord Mayor for the Volunteers, adding that the Central London Rifle Equipment Fund as any battalion expressing the hope that in a few weeks the Lord Mayor's Volunteers would be able to receive the War Office regarded as necessary to the field. He must decline to express an opinion upon the appeal made by Colonel Goldsmiths' among other companies. Mrs. Knill, who had taken the greatest interest in the Volunteer movement, first, would give five guineas to the fund. Of the action of the Board of Works, he said only this, that if their drill hall was not only on the other side of Holborn, they would have no reason to say anything about it. The City Companies, in responding to the Lord Mayor, that whether they all approved of the volunteer force or not they must all support it. It formed a great part of the length of the country, and it was a matter on which the country had a right to be satisfied to find in that force so earnest to make themselves efficient. The question of equipment of the Volunteers was a very important one, but, however opinions may differ in the matter, it was a matter of opinion to the Lord Mayor, but a debt of gratitude to the Lord Mayor for his efforts to see the force at once provided with necessary equipments.—General Fremantle responded, adverted to the formation of the Volunteers as the great feature of the Volunteer movement, and closing. Nineteen had been in various parts of the kingdom, and all of them had without exception spoken of the Volunteers with enthusiastic praise. Still, the importance of securing efficiency were not being lost sight of. The War Office continued to attach the greatest importance to the frequent association of the Volunteers with the army in regular marching columns.

LONDON IRISH (16th MIDDLESEX)
This well-known regiment finished its winter year with a route march on Saturday, when men, who were all equipped with the Martini-Henry rifle and sword, marched through the Grove, Hammersmith, at 3.30 p.m. under the command of Colonel Roberts. The route was Hammersmith Bridge, Roehampton, Putney Heath, where they were met by the Putney Heath Band, and then by the way of Putney Bridge to Hammersmith, the men were dismissed about seven o'clock, and a very satisfactory and successful day of work.

INSPECTION OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.
On Saturday the first annual inspection of the newly-formed metropolitan corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (the St. John's Gate division) was inspected by Mr. John Furley, director of the Brigade; Major Sir Herbert Perrott, secretary; Dr. Osborne, honorary surgeon at the Brigade; Dr. Baker, the head of the Brigade, and a number of the Brigade. A section of the corps, with stretcher-bearers, the ambulance wagon, and a number of recruits, paraded at the headquarters at the old gate in Clerkenwell, and marched off under the command of Superintendent W. J. Church Brasier, who, on arrival at the grounds of the school, put the detachment through a series of simple evolutions and stretcher drill. Subsequently the bandages were served out and the parade assumed a very different aspect. One of the recruits had their heads bandaged, their arms bound up, or their legs bound up in various ways, while the other recruits were promptly administered to the necessities of their comrades, and were being laid upon the stretchers were the wagon and loaded up. This was repeated with other parties, the capacity of the detachment being insufficient for all the patients. The Brigade was very much interested in the inspection. Dr. Osborne only finding it necessary to suggest a slight alteration in the one of the bandages. After the inspection, Mr. Furley addressed a few words of congratulation to the men on the completion of their drill so far as the carrying and loading into the wagon were concerned, and subsequently Dr. Osborne gave an explanation of the surgical portion of the inspection, and as an aspect of the inspection, it was some of the great provincial towns quite made up in quality for its details, and he hoped by the next inspection to see them doubled in numbers. Dr. Baker thanked for the permission given to use the grounds of the Charterhouse for parade purposes, Major Sir Herbert Perrott, and a great interest he took in the corps, and it happened to be impossible for him to be at that occasion.

On Saturday a large number of persons visited the exhibition of students' drawings at the premises in Queen-square, W.C., where a most praiseworthy collection of school and vacation work lined the walls in every room. There is now a great improvement in the facilities afforded for study, the committee having lately added a new "life" studio, a painting studio, a library, a lecture room and luncheon apartment. The most essential addition is that the studios are well lighted from the north with plate glass windows. The present collection of drawings admirably sustains the high reputation of the institution, which since 1860 has won in national competitions, 3 gold medals, 34 silver, and 57 bronze medals with 96 Queen's prizes. Besides this, 63 students have obtained 3rd grade art masters' certificates, while sixty-one have secured the artistic teacher's certificate. Such a record of work might almost be taken for granted. This year's work has secured fresh and increased laurels from the Science and Art Department, as well as numerous scholarships. Perhaps the finest piece of work in the exhibition is from the pen of Miss Lilly Pritchard, who gains a national book prize for a study in water colours of yellow carnagueres and autumnal leaves resting in a transparent vase. The delicate colouring and shading of the blossoms, and the rich shading of the foliage could not fail to attract attention. This little gem in water colour drawing hangs in the antique room, near the work of Miss Hodges, who has earned the Gilchrist scholarship with an outline from nature, a painting and a piece of well-executed shading. Miss Edith Slack's essay is very much on evidence in the new life studio, and most of the drawings are of a high character. She has gained the Queen's annual drawing of £20 for a head in water colours and Miss S. E. Hume has won the "Workers' Scholarship" (£30) for the same study. Miss Edith Harwood exhibits an excellent drawing of a woman's head, with some work in water, and secures the Atkinson's Scholarship of £25. The study of a girl's head, with flowing hair shaded in a most praiseworthy manner, earns for Miss K. Turner the Duchess of Westminster's Scholarship of £20, while the Brighton (£10) falls to Miss K. Cornish. A final honour by Miss Kilson of head, the possessor of which appears to have sat for many of the students, is well executed as is also a female head in oils, by Miss Shindler who gains a book prize for chalk drawing of hands from life. Similar studies by Miss Slack have been honoured by being purchased by the Science and Art Department, also some by Miss Kitson, and both ladies gain for them bronze medals. Miss Edith Harwood secures the highest honours in the Queen's gold medal competition, national silver medal and the Atkinson Scholarship already mentioned. A chalk drawing of "Venus of Milo" earned two medals and in this department the competition was close and keen. Many others took book prizes while eleven students secured third grade awards and in addition a number of vacation prizes were won.

The *Gazette* announces that the decoration of the Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Surgeon Ferdinand Simeon Le Queune, of the Medical Staff, for his conspicuous bravery during the attack on the village of Tartan, Upper Burma, by a column of the Chin Field Force, on the 4th May, 1889.

At the Croydon Petty Sessions on Saturday Mary Ward, a married woman, living at Mitcham, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Commisdone, Mitcham. This was her twenty-eighth appearance. At the same time, a prisoner said she was neither drunk nor sober. Sir Thomas Edridge sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' hard labour.

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SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
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The People.

25, NEWBURY LANE, STRAND, W.C.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF HANKING AND
GENERALLY TO BE POUND ALL THE ART
WISDOM, AND VIRTUS OF SOCIETY. THE
ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE
PRESERVER OF FREEDOM AND MAY BE CALLED
"THE PEOPLE."—*Vicar of Wakefield, chap.*

THE MARTIN MURDER.

The trial of the prisoners charged with the
murder of the unfortunate District-inspect
MARTIN at Gweedore is over. The name
of the miscreant who actually gave the death
blow to that courageous officer will, unfortunate

failed, as justice in Ireland has so often failed, before, to bring to a righteous doom the savage perpetrator of a terrible crime. The failure, though it was only to be expected, is deeply to be deplored. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that in the case of the other ruffians not less morally guilty, we do not hesitate to say, than the actual murderer himself, that substantial justice has been done. WILLIAM COLL who, in the words of the judge, was known when MARTIN was prostrate and defenceless, throwing a stone upon his senseless head" has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

years each, another five, while three more whose share in the affair was less direct have been sent to hard labour for six months. **FATHER M'FADDEN**, whose arrest gave the signal for the murder, escapes with an impressive rebuke from the judge, the memory of which will abide with him, we hope, to impart him with a better sense of his tremendous responsibility as the pastor of his savage flock. When a man boasts, as **FATHER M'FADDEN** boasted, that he can give the law to a district—nay, that he, and he only, is the law in a district—and when that boast is, as a matter of fact, true, then the truth, he should

remember that he wields power which other men do not. It is not necessary to entertain any antipathy on any ground, whatever, to an Irish priesthood, in order to feel that the behaviour of Father M'FADDEN in evading arrest, in denouncing the police, and, in word, in inflaming an ignorant peasantry against the officers of the law, was a contributory cause of the awful catastrophe which followed that behaviour. Father M'FADDEN himself pleaded guilty to the charge of obstructing the police, and we desire to believe, with the judge, that the recollection of the words both to the men

fortunate victim and to the members of his family, that of line of action will in itself be a severe punishment. If, however, the painful circumstances of this case should result in improving both priests and people in Ireland with salutary warning as to the effect of evasion and resistance to the law, then Inspector MARTIN's blood will not have been shed entirely in vain.

One might have supposed that people of every shade of political opinion would be united in approving the sentences which

A large meeting of master bakers was held on Wednesday night at the Cannon-street Hotel to consider the demands of the journeymen, who threaten to strike unless their requests for the limitation of a week's work to sixty hours including meal times, and the payment of overtime, be conceded. Mr. D. A. Frain, president of the London Master Bakers' Protection Society, took the chair. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the men, but declaring that the limitation asked for was not suitable to the baking trade, and offering a concession of twelve hours a day or seventy-two hours a week, inclusive of meal times. A deputation was appointed to confer with the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers.

—Address, Mr. GOULD, E.B.P., 173, Manchester-road, Huddersfield, Yorks. When writing name this Paper

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Sheffield new possesses a boy's working home.

There were 141 persons killed by snake-bite in the Punjab last year.

Typhoid fever has broken out among the military in Belfast Garrison.

A thrush's nest, with four eggs, has just been found in the churchyard of Melkham, Wilt.

It is estimated that in thirty years the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has saved 24,180 lives.

There were 15,636 snakes killed in the different districts of the Punjab in the year ending June 30th.

The Leeds Central Higher Grade School, which affords accommodation for 1,500 children, cost £240,000.

The Transvaal Boers have passed a law which precludes non-comers from voting for five years, or from sitting in the Raad for fifteen.

Harvard Observatory is fortunate in its friends. Miss C. W. Bruce, of New York, has presented it with £100,000 for a photographic telescope.

A girl's restaurant-keeper has a charming wife. He will be separated from her for sixteen months—because she attempted to burn him alive in his bed at night.

Paul McBride, the son of a well-known lawyer in St. Louis, was accidentally killed by Frank Loftus. At once McBride out with his revolver, and shot the unfortunate fellow dead.

Poor John Peterson, a telegraph boy, employed at Hamilton Station, was knocked down by a passing train and killed. No one knew of the fatality until the lad's dead body was discovered.

The wife of a labourer, named Davis, living at Brixton, Devonshire, has given birth to three children—two girls and a boy. On Monday the mother and infants were doing fairly well.

A labouring man, named Brown, living at Ashford, Kent, has just come into a fortune of £14,000, by the death of a relative. He has for years past been earning 18s. a week.

A number of the Cretan insurgents have escaped from Spheeris. The alleged persecutions are said to have ceased, although many persons politically compromised have taken refuge in Greece.

Mr. Mark Foy, a Sydney draper, is a very shrewd man. He has taught a parrot to say "Pretty lady!" to every female who enters his shop.

The indisposition of the Duke of Edinburgh, which prevented his attending the obsequies of King Luis of Portugal last week, was a fainting fit. His Royal Highness left Lisbon for Madrid, where he will remain a few days.

Three brothers named Conn, who lived at Connabarran, in New South Wales, have been the victims of a remarkable series of fatalities. They were all—within a very short time—killed by the capsizing of drays.

Since the year 1880 the people of the United States have paid to the officials of the Customs houses the enormous sum of \$4,600,000,000. This money represents the tax known as a "Customs duty" upon commodities coming into the country from abroad.

Mr. Oliver Garrison, the well-known millionaire, dealer, and failed speculator of St. Louis, shot himself dead with a pistol in the park of that city on Monday. The unfortunate gentleman, who was 80 years of age, was suffering from mental aberration. He was a brother of the late Commodore Garrison.

William Webb, a coloured man, one of the five crewmen who were scalded on board the Cunard steamer *Cephalonia*, off Holyhead, last week, through the bursting of a steam-pipe, is dead. Of the five who were injured only one is alive—namely, M. Farlane, the second engineer, who is said to be recovered.

John Hunter, an inhabitant of the Durham colliery village of Edmonby, has been married just nine months. His wife is said to be dying. It is averred that during a fit of drunkenness he slashed the unfortunate woman's arm with a knife, severing the tendons, and struck her on the head with a coal-rake.

Lord Harris has discovered that sportsmen are the pioneers of civilization. If, says his lordship, every national schoolroom had a good playground, in which cricket and football would bring roses to the cheeks and vigour to the muscles, we should not see half so many rickety limbs and shrunken frames.

Here is an amusing anecdote of the visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Paris. On the morning after his arrival he went to see his uncle, the Duc de Montpensier, then on the eve of his return to Spain. The duke, who had not set eyes on him for a long time, did not know him at first, but afterwards, shaking his highness cordially by the hand, he remarked with a smile, "Ma foi! I am like the fowens: I did not recognise you."

At a meeting of the Inventors' Institute, held in Chancery-lane, Admiral Selwyn, who presided, delivered the annual address. He said they met under circumstances which were exceptional and favourable, because the congress on industrial property had, after an interval of ten years, held its second session in Paris, and had affirmed many new points long debated, recognising them as sound and just in the code of industrial property.

Henry Fisher was, at the Dalton Police Court, on Wednesday, charged on remand with being concerned with another man not in custody with breaking into a dwelling-house in Amburst-road, Hackney. An entry had been made through an unoccupied house next door, and the marks on the windows corresponded with a knife and a jemmy which the prisoner threw away. He was committed for trial.

An application for a new trial of an action for libel, in which £500 damages had been awarded, was on Wednesday before Justices Field and Manisty. The plaintiff was Mr. Campbell Fraed, and the defendant Mr. Graham, proprietor of the *Gentleman*. Terms of settlement had been arrived at between counsel, but defendant declined to satisfy them, hearing arguments from their lordships refused a new trial.

Justices Field and Manisty had before them the report of a Master of the court who had decided against a solicitor who was accused of aiding a man named Ross to escape from this country after stealing bonds belonging to his employers. It was not denied that the solicitor went with Ross to Bruges; but he averred that at that time he was not aware of Ross's crime. Their lordships, however, ordered the solicitor to be struck off the rolls.

An action for libel, arising out of the County Council election at Acton, was tried this week before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a jury. The plaintiff, Mr. Hardy, had been secretary to a fund for giving a tree to the poor of Acton on the occasion of a Royal visit to Ealing, and the alleged libel was contained in a handbill, said to have been circulated by a Mr. Blake and others, referring to the accounts of that fund. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Archdeacon Stretch, of Victoria, is the Sydney Smith of the Antipodes. He was once being bothered by a clerical bore named Cass. Mr. Cass had one sad—that the great Napoleon was of scriptural descent. Pressed for his reasons, he explained that "Napoleon" with the initial letter out of gave "Apollon" or "Apollon," a name prominent in Revelations. "Ah," replied the archdeacon, "your own name, Cass, with the initial letter out of gives 'Ass,' but there's no revelation in that."

Mr. J. B. Parker, a surveyor, was summoned to the Marylebone Police Court, charged with causing an obstruction in Earl-street, Edgeware-road, by delivering a speech from a chair on Sunday evening. The charge being proved, the defendant pleaded that he had been addressing gatherings of working men nearly every day in the week. The magistrate said he had no desire to curtail free speech, but nothing would justify the defendant in raising a chair in the roadway.

and making a speech. He was bound over to keep the peace for two months.

We ought soon to be a musical metropolis. There are 4,400 students at the Guildhall School of Music.

Dr. Talmage's new church at Brooklyn is to cost £43,000—£18,000 for the ground and £25,000 for the building.

Prince Henry of Prussia has, it is said, joined the band of Royal composers, and produced a hymn for voices and orchestra.

For the accommodation of new streets created, the Islington vestry had last year to make 1,488 feet of roadway and 3,122 feet of footway.

Major Atkin Roberts was accidentally shot by Lord Cranbrook while shooting in Hamstead Park. He is confined to his home, but is not so seriously hurt as was at first supposed.

Writing and translating libretti for opera bouffe seems to be a profitable avocation. Mr. Henry Farnie, who died the other day, left personality to the value of £23,072.

Mr. Edison has built and equipped a factory now capable of turning out 500 complete talking mechanisms per day, suitable to be placed in dolls. This factory is now in operation.

Fifty years ago the population of Islington amounted to 48,000, to-day it exceeds 321,000, while in the same period the rateable value has risen from £185,000 to £1,646,000.

Little Elizabeth Scott, who lived in Parliament-street, Glasgow, was left in the house alone. When her mother returned it was to find the poor child enveloped in flames. She is now dead.

Forty-nine deaths were caused in London last week by violence. Of these six were of suicide, three of murder or manslaughter, and the remaining forty were due to accident or negligence.

"I can't stand this any longer," exclaimed James Walker, of Steinhousmire, to his niece. The poor fellow had been in bed for weeks. Shortly after his niece found him lying dead with his throat cut in his bed-room.

On the 26th ult. the Post Office at Chobham, in Guildford, was broken into, and a quantity of postal orders, amounting in the aggregate to £27,000, were stolen. Some stamps and coppers were also appropriated by the burglars, who appear to have made good their escape.

By a fire which was discovered on Thursday morning, Stalbridge Theatre has been burned to the ground. The company and the lessee lose all their properties and effects. It is singular that Thursday night had been set apart for a benefit performance for the fire brigades of the town.

Speaking at the Colston Hall, Bristol, Mr. John Morley pointed to the trials at Maryborough, where, he said, the law officers of the Crown were afraid to trust to ordinary Catholic juries. The right hon. gentleman denied, as the late Lord-lieutenant had suggested, that it was hopeless to govern Ireland without the Coercion Act.

The directors of the South London Tramways Company have issued a circular to their men offering concessions to them in the reduction of their hours of labour, and informing them that if their proposals are not accepted the company must seek other drivers and conductors, or cease running some of the routes for the winter months.

The first of the series of the Parnellite Conventions, to establish the new "Tennant's League," was held this week at Thurles, Mr. T. S. Gordon, M.P., who presided, said the Irish Nationalist Party were unanimous in their views as to the new organisation, and that Mr. Parnell's absence was owing to his reserving his strength for the struggle which lay before them.

Mr. Isaac Harris, a Liverpool tradesman, while visiting some friends in Poland, was arrested by the Russian authorities some weeks since on the charge of having a false passport. There being no prospects of release, the matter has been placed in the hands of a firm of London solicitors with a view of moving the British Government to take action.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at a Conservative demonstration at Hull the other evening. Dealing principally with Mr. Gladstone's recent allusions to the supposed misgovernment of Crete by Turkey, Mr. Goschen declared that the Porte had really granted Home Rule to the island for the last three years, and the disturbances that had arisen afforded a significant commentary on Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Ireland.

The championship of the South London Rifle Club has been won by Sergeant J. Dingley, of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Sergeant Dingley—who was also champion in 1888—made the splendid average of 94.7. The revolver championship was taken by Mr. W. Winans, with 200 out of the possible 204 points. Mr. C. F. Lowe being only one point behind.

Charged at West Ham with assaulting a landlord's agent who had lured a distress upon his home, George James Miles, described as an engineer's foreman, pleaded that the landlord had allowed arrears to accumulate for a long time, and then suddenly distrainted upon him. Mr. Bagallay, after examining the rent-book, described the proceedings as harsh, and simply bound over the accused to keep the peace.

The police have been "raiding" the dogs, mostly belonging to ladies, found in Hyde Park, and those which they caught unmuzzled, or improperly muzzled, were taken to the stations in the district. The owners of the animals "improperly muzzled" had to furnish muzzles of approved pattern, to produce their licences, and to pay sixpence each before they could get their pets delivered to them.

Six boys have been injured by the alleged wilful act of two young men in exploding gunpowder at Wandsworth. The lads had their attention drawn to the men engaged in filling several match-boxes with gunpowder and other explosives. They placed them on the ground, and as the boys were watching, threw lighted matches in the boxes. A loud explosion immediately followed, and the boys were thrown on their backs. The men are still at large.

Speaking at Wolverhampton, Lord Hartington contended that bye-elections afforded no indication of the way in which a general election would go. With regard to the Irish question, he wanted to know why, if England gave up the right to manage Ireland's affairs, the Irish members should be allowed to control English and Scotch affairs. The country, he held, would never tolerate the consequences of the principle advocated by Mr. Gladstone.

General Butterfield, of the United States Army, declares that he recently saw in Russia torpedo boats in course of construction for the Russian Government which are expected to attain a maximum speed of twenty-seven knots. As they were 125 to 150 feet in length, with ribs of brass and skins of steel, they are to be equipped with twin screws and triple expansion engines. He also saw steel screw steamers sixty feet long drawing only 12in. of water, which would easily make eleven knots an hour.

The Attorney-general presented the prizes to members of the Young Men's Christian Association who have obtained awards during the past year for athletic and gymnastic exercises. He spoke highly of the value of these pursuits when properly carried out, and mentioned that the success of the gymnasium would be very gratifying to the Prince of Wales, who had opened it nearly two years since. Sir R. Webster especially expressed his pleasure at witnessing, not first-class displays by three or four individuals, but a good average standard of excellence.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain attended a meeting of one of the ward committees of West Birmingham, and, referring to the differences that had arisen consequent on the proposed candidature of Lord Randolph Churchill, said he had been subjected to so much personal abuse that at one time he had seriously considered whether he should not resign his seat and retire from public life. Any future difficulty in the working of the compact between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists

should be referred to Lord Hartington and the Marquis of Salisbury.

A body of dervishes is reported to be marching northwards from Omdurman.

A varanous paper published in Chandernagore has been prohibited from circulating in India in consequence of scurrilous and seditious writing.

The boiler of a French steamer, the *Ville de Brest*, burst the other day in Tunis Bay and killed four men.

Dr. Tanner was liberated from Clonmel Prison at eight o'clock the other morning, and was received by the mayor and a number of Nationalist friends.

Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., this week opened a new Children's Sick and Convalescent Home at Luton, which has been established through the generosity of an unknown gentleman.

Notell Priory, Lord St. Oswald's seat, and the scene of a previous great political gathering, will be the rendezvous of many thousands of politicians at an early date next year. Lord Hartington and Mr. Balfour will be the orators.

A poor woman named Spicer, the wife of a labourer, at Great Horwood, Herts, has given birth to four children. The woman and three of the children died the same evening, and the husband is now left with eight children.

A former magistrate at Meso Kaszony, in Hungary, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and ten years' loss of civil rights, for having while on the bench been a partner of thieves and shared their spoils.

The Worcester City Council have determined to join in promoting a bill to carry out an improvement of the navigation of the Severn, to enable large vessels to trade between the British Channel ports and Worcester.

The Peruvian Congress has definitely sanctioned the contract with the bondholders, conceding all the Government railways and 3,000,000 tons of guano, the payment of £2,400,000 in thirty annual instalments of £80,000, &c.

It is thought in Paris that before many months, perhaps many weeks, are over the French Government will renew its attempts to induce the British Government to withdraw its troops from the valley of the Nile.

A woman named Elizabeth Hopkins has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Stockport Police Court, for cruelty to her step-daughter, a girl 12 years of age. The child's father, who was also charged with the same offence, was fined £5 and costs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land sales on the Manitoba and South-Western branch for the quarter ending September amounted to 33,430 acres for the sum of 129,622dols. For the nine months there has been an increase in sales of 109,811 acres, and 420,673dols.

Mr. Maybrick will not, it is stated, be taken to Liverpool to give evidence in the forthcoming libel case. A solicitor has obtained permission to visit the convict in Knap Hill Prison for the purpose of receiving her sworn statement for production at the trial.

A New York diamond merchant who absconded last week, had brought poor Henri Horrocks, a diamond broker of that city, right unto ruin. The poor fellow could not face his impending disaster. His friends found him dead in his office with a shot in his heart.

Seventeen persons died from measles in London last week, 37 from scarlet fever, 37 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping cough, one from typhus, 21 from enteric fever, 15 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from small-pox or cholera.

The Cheshire police a few days since discovered the body of a young man, apparently twenty-five years of age, very respectfully dressed, on the Birkenhead and Chester Railway, at Upton, near Chester. The body was frightfully mutilated. Nothing was found in the pockets but a rosary, such as is used by Roman Catholics.

Writing on the subject of the agitation against the Salvation Army at Whitechurch, Sir William Harcourt says that to strain the technical interpretation of the law for the purpose of putting members of the army in prison is, in his judgment, not to increase but to diminish respect for the administration of justice.

The Bishop of Ripon, speaking at the diocesan conference at Leeds this week, said, with regard to the proposal which had been made for the establishment of brotherhoods in the Church of England, that they should neither be carried away by panic or rushed along by the spirit of haste.

A disastrous fire has been burning for several days at the little town of Wye, near Ashford. The Wye Brewery, the King's Head Hotel adjoining, a large draper's shop, and two cottages have been burnt to the ground, and scarcely any of their contents saved. There has been a scarcity of water. The loss is estimated at £10,000.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week, the mean temperature of the air was 46.7deg., 3deg. below the average in the corresponding weeks of the twenty years ending 1868. Rain fell on four days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 1.07 inches. The duration of registered bright sunshine was 81 hours, against 15.8 hours at Glynde Place, Lewes.

The foundation stone of a constitutional hall in the eastern part of Oxford was laid a few days since by Mr. A. W. Hall, the member for the borough, in the presence of a large number of spectators. At a luncheon which followed, the Earl of Jersey and Sir John Mowbray, M.P., responded to the toast of the Houses of Parliament, and Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P., and Mr. Murdoch, M.P., were among the speakers.

The London and North-Western Railway Company, from the 1st inst., decided that the wages of drivers on their system, and also of men on both goods and passenger trains, be advanced 3s. per week. The drivers previously rated at 7s. per day now have 7s. 6d., and those having 8s. per day now have 8s. 6d. The wages of gangers and foremen platelayers on the permanent way are also being increased.

The German Emperor proceeded from Athens on Wednesday to visit the British Fleet in the Pireus. After inspecting the vessels his Majesty lunched with the British officers on board the Dreadnought. Admiral Hoskins proposed the health of the Emperor, who said his interest in the British Navy dated from his youth, and that young naval nations came to England to learn from the first Navy of the world.

Joseph Torrens was charged on remand at the Southwark Police Court with having stolen £35 from Mr. J. Davis, landlord of the Fleece, Abney-street, Bermondsey, and pleaded guilty. The prisoner, it appeared, went to the prosecutor's house for change to pay men wanted by him, and a bag containing £100 in gold was given to him in mistake for a bag containing £5 in silver. The prisoner was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. Wyndham, M.P., speaking at the annual banquet of the Dover Habitation of the Primrose League, said Mr. Balfour was determined to pursue in Ireland a policy which should protect minorities and maintain law and order. Mr. Balfour had in preparation other remedial measures in Ireland. Ireland was an agricultural country, and next year Mr. Balfour intended to introduce a bill which would give a wide and large system of land purchase.

There was a distinguished gathering at the Hotel Métropole on Wednesday night, when a dinner was given to Lord Dufferin by the London Chamber of Commerce. Replying to the toast of his health, Lord Dufferin pointed out the vital importance to the trade of this country of maintaining British supremacy in India, and remarked that if British capitalists would supplement the action of the Government in the construction of railways, our trade would be greatly augmented. The noble marquis believed that Burmah offered a great opportunity for an expansion of trade, and said the policy of the Government in India was

to interfere as little as possible with the native princes of India.

The London County Council have appointed Mr. A. Young, formerly of Mason's, to the post of valuer, at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Advices received from Mexico state that the rebellion in Guatemala continues, and that seventeen more rebel chiefs have been shot.

The citizens of Manchester have decided to erect a statue to the memory of the late Mr. John Bright.

James Hegarty, a farmer, has died from injuries inflicted upon him during a quarrel at Kibberran. It is alleged that he was kicked by a man named John Sullivan, who is in custody.

Despatches from Cape Town announce the death of Umhlanga, the Swazi King, and state that the old Queen is now at the head of the nation. Mr. Shepstone being appointed her adviser.

A state ball in celebration of the 700th anniversary of the mayoralty of the City of London was given at the Mansion House on Tuesday evening by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress the guests numbering 900.

Michael Hanlon, who was stabbed during a quarrel while returning home from a football match near Waterford, has died from his injuries. A farm labourer named John Lynch is in custody charged with the crime.

Fifteen persons were killed and thirty-nine injured at Hlatras, near Asra, through the carelessness of a postman, who turned a passenger train into a dead siding, instead of on to the main line.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Wednesday, Walter Tucker, of Simpson-street, Old Battersea, was fined £20 and two guineas costs for sending two sides of diseased pork to the Central Meat Market, intending it for human food.

The annual exhibition of the South London Entomological and Natural History Society was held this week at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. The collection of microscopic objects, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, minerals, fossils, &c., was a most interesting one.

The Bishop of Rochester opened an interesting loan exhibition and sale of work on Tuesday, at Brixton Hall, in connection with the Church Missionary Society. On Wednesday the exhibition was opened by the Archbishop of Southwark, and on Thursday by Sir John Kennaway, M.P., president of the society.

Tuesday being the first anniversary of the accident to the Russian Imperial train near Borki, in which twenty-one persons were killed while the Car and Czarina had a marvellous escape, the day was observed throughout Russia by special services of thanksgiving for the preservation of the Imperial Family.

Thomas William Kirby was committed for trial at Leicester, charged with attempting to murder his father. The evidence showed that prisoner had a revolver, which his mother took away, but while under the influence of drink he regained possession of it. His mother ran downstairs in her nightdress, and called his father. A struggle ensued, and the father was shot in the jaw.

A singular railway accident is reported from Bohemia. The engine of a passenger train was thrown off the rails by the snow fences having been blown down. A relief train was despatched from the nearest station, and in spite of warning signals, ran into the train it was sent to assist. Four persons were seriously injured, one of whom has since died.

John Kennard, an elderly man, was sentenced to two months' hard labour at Sevenoaks, for stealing £3 10s. in gold and a pocket-case, belonging to Walter Bridgeland, at Westerham. Prosecutor left his money in a case on a bureau in his house, and Constable Ford subsequently saw the prisoner at the Crown Hotel, Westerham, and found part of the money upon him. On being charged the prisoner pleaded guilty.

Captain Harry Tyrer, jun., has been presented by the residents of St. Mary Cray, Kent, and district, with a testimonial consisting of a handsome silver tea and coffee service, together with an address engraved on vellum, in recognition of the valuable service he has rendered during his 22 years' connection with the Crays Volunteer Fire Brigade, of which he has for eleven years held the command.

It is very satisfactory to find from the new Wreck Register and Chart for the year ended June, 1888, that the number of accidents around our coasts was 229 less than in the previous twelve months, although more vessels entered and left our ports. Although 4,904 casualties are recorded, of which 3,023 befell British and Colonial ships, while 376 were incurred by foreigners.

Inspector Byrnes, of New York, says that the general public has no idea of the number of burglaries committed by children in New York. The police court records show, however, that during 1888 there were 3,000 children under 16 years of age held for trial, convicted or committed to some institutions. Of them many were accomplished burglars, and belonged to organised gangs.

In Hastings there has been much excitement over the death of Reynolds, a boy aged 15, who was "larking" with other lads when one named Holman threw the spoke of a bicycle wheel at Reynolds, penetrating his brain three inches and a half. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Holman is committed for trial.

Mr. Goschen spoke at a luncheon at the Hull Constitutional Club on Wednesday. Whilst abstaining from a premature disclosure of the Queen's speech, he said the Government intended to go forward with useful social legislation. In suite of Mr. Gladstone's denial that any progress had been made in Ireland, he asserted that the situation in that country had immensely improved.

At Barnet the Earl of Strathford publicly presented Alfred Seriverer, a lad of 16, residing at Barnet, to a certificate from the Royal Humane Society, for his gallantry in rescuing a drowning woman, and in attempting to also save her child, while at Bedford Police-court, Mr. Samuel Franks, of the Embankment, was presented with the society's bronze medal and certificate for having saved no fewer than seven lives from drowning in Bedford.

A verdict of suicide while insane was returned at a Westminster inquest, respecting the death of Joseph Otterway, aged 53, a pensioner from the 2nd Life Guards, lately residing at 47, Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell. The deceased had earned his livelihood as a fencing master, but latterly had been dependent owing to being unable to get employment. He left the house on the 1st ult. to receive his pension, and was never seen again alive, his body being found in the Serpentine.

A crowded meeting of delegates from most of the railway systems which run into London, who belong to the representative council of railway men recently formed in the metropolis, was held at the Five Bells, close to Moorgate-street Station. The object of the council is to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain reasonable terms of servitude for London railway men, and to use every effort to bring about a thorough combination of the men.

A Mrs. Davies, who has been in Holloway Gaol for disobeying an injunction restraining her from interfering with two houses in North Kensington, to which she lays claim, was on Wednesday again before Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Mathew, for having levied a distress for rent at one of the houses. She was committed to Holloway Gaol for six months, but was told that she would be released on giving an undertaking not to offend again.

At Birmingham a case involving the rights of Free Vintners has been heard, and T. Pruday has been 40s. and costs for selling wine without a license. His defence was that being a free vintner of the City of London, no license was required. The authorities contended that the charter did not apply to Birmingham, which was not a thoroughfare town where runners or poets were sent between London and Berwick. The defend-

ant's exemptions had not been challenged for twenty years.

In Madras there are 1,807 post-offices; in Bengal, 1,768; and in Bombay, 1,700.

Failure of the crops in Dakota for the third time has rendered 100,000 people destitute.

The mauls at Messrs. Samuelson's ironworks at Stanbury went out on strike on Thursday for an increase of wages.

In the Swiss Budget of 1890, provision is made for supplying the Federal troops with new arms at a cost of 9,000,000f.

In 1893 the proportion of paupers to the population of the country reached 45.2 to 1,000. In the present year it was only 25.5.

It is reported that the Czar has accepted an invitation to visit Constantinople, and will go there next spring.

There were, on December 31, 2,454 building societies in England and Wales, 50 in Scotland and 51 in Ireland.

A grand ball was given at the Royal Palace at Athens on Tuesday night in continuation of the wedding festivities.

The Austrian State Railway Board has approved a proposal for a reduction of the passenger tariffs, and the introduction of the so-called social tariff system.

The first show of dogs promoted by the Crystal Palace Company has been held at the Crystal Palace this week. No less than 1,500 dogs were on show.

The Queen has subscribed £50 towards the fund for the relief of the relatives of those who perished in the Longton colliery disaster. The fund now exceeds £25,000.

At a county meeting held at Stafford on Wednesday, subscriptions to the amount of £2,000 were promised towards the fund for the equipment of the Staffordshire Volunteers.

In Germany the 350th anniversary of the introduction of the Protestant religion among the German speaking peoples was celebrated on Friday.

A recent fire at Galveston on board the British steamer *Princess* destroyed a quantity of oilcake and damaged 1,500 bales of cotton, but only slightly injured the vessel.

The Revenue receipts between the 1st of April and the 26th October amounted to £25,035,135, compared with £24,810,941 in the corresponding period of last year; and the expenditure to £24,400,945, as against £20,074,577.

The civil marriage of the Prince of Monaco took place at Paris on Wednesday. The marriage of Prince Murat with an American lady, which was also fixed for Wednesday, has been postponed, and it is believed, abandoned.

The subsidy to be granted by the German Government in aid of a mail steamship service to East Africa is fixed at 800,000 marks. The steamers are to run at least every four weeks, and the Imperial Chancellor is to select the ports of call.

It is bruited in official circles at Odessa that the Czar has, since his return to Gatchina, administered a very severe rebuke to the Pan Slavist committee on their officious and unauthorised intermeddling in the internal affairs of the Balkan States.

After November 10th, the United States Postal Department will quicken the transcontinental mail service between New York and San Francisco reducing the westward service to 108 hours, and the eastward to 111 hours, being about one day shorter time.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Mr. Davitt Continues.

The Special Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday, that being the 11th day. Mr. Davitt, who was called to the witness stand, and proceeded to give in detail with the various conventions held in America from April, 1892, with the object of disproving the assertion that the Clan-na-Gael was in active alliance with the Land League. He explained that the writer of "Parnellism and Crime" had willfully garbled and invented quotations from American papers, one so-called quotation representing Patrick Egan as attending what was known as the Brady anniversary, whereas the paper quoted from mentioned only a P. B. Egan. He (Mr. Davitt) therefore asserted that the writer of "Parnellism and Crime" had willfully altered the name for the purpose of calumniating Mr. Patrick Egan. He stated that a single cottage in Ireland could be traced to any of the men in America whom the Attorney-General had held up to condemnation, and whilst admitting that extreme men had attended the conventions of the league in America, he contended that they did such not as members of the Clan-na-Gael, but as Land Leaguers. He subsequently proceeded to deal with the social condition of Ireland, and especially Mayo, at the time of the establishment of the Land League. His object in so doing was to make good what he had laid down in his opening observations, viz., that the unhappy agrarian outrages and crimes that took place in the years 1879, '80, '81, and '82 were attributable to those social conditions and to the play of economic causes and not, as the Times alleged, by his teaching or the work of the Land League. He had started the Land League with the object of abolishing the system of landlordism, which he believed was a perfectly legal and constitutional end to work for if the means employed were not unconstitutional. He denied that the Irish town meeting at which the league may be said to have been started in 1879 was one organized by the Fenian body with any ulterior object. Undoubtedly many of those at the meeting were and had been Fenians, but they were then acting as farmers and Radical land reformers.—The court afterwards adjourned.

An Important Decision.

On Wednesday Mr. Davitt proceeded to deal with those passages in "Parnellism and Crime," charging the Land League with association with murderers, and read all the extracts to that effect. These statements he at once characterised as gross libels, arguing that instead of plotting murders, the league was proposing and preparing for the defence of lawless acts of violence against Parliament. This fact, he contended, showed that the "foul charges" were untrue, and that the aims of the league were peaceful and constitutional. In confirmation of his description of the speeches of Sir Henry James as nonsensical utterances, he went through the evidence of O'Malley, the Irish police reporter, in which he admitted that Nally was regarded in a jocular sense in the neighbourhood, and only spoke at the end of meetings, when no one took serious notice of him. Mr. Davitt then announced that he had gone through the speeches reported in the *Freeman's Journal*, and asked to be allowed to read extracts from these speeches to show that they were constantly condemned. He urged that he ought to be allowed to do this, because next to the infamous charge made in the forged letters, no charge had been made so grave as this. His request led to some discussion. The president at first said he should not stop Mr. Davitt, but appealed to him to give the extracts as briefly as possible. The Attorney-General, however, objected on the ground that the time for giving evidence had passed, and that it would involve the necessity of examining the reports of the speeches, to ascertain if the extracts were correct and were not qualified by other passages. The president admitted the justice of this, and pointed out to Mr. Davitt that he would be recommending a large branch of the inquiry. Nevertheless, Mr. Davitt urged his right. Eventually the judge consulted together, and decided in favour of Mr. Davitt, the president saying they did not wish to exclude anything that might be deemed pertinent to the issue.—Mr. Davitt thereupon commenced to read extracts from speeches extending over a number of years, and this occupied the remainder of the day.

Mr. Davitt Concludes.

At the resumption on Thursday, Mr. Davitt dealt with the charge that the league was a part of the Land League, and was paid for by the Land League. Mr. Davitt claimed that this allegation had not been proved, the only evidence in support of it being that of Delaney, and others, whose evidence he characterised as deliberate lies. At some length he dwelt upon Delaney's character and evidence; and also upon the evidence of Farragher, the Land League clerk, who swore to taking letters from Egan to Mullett, both of whom, he urged, were discredited to belief. Summing up his remarks on this branch of the case, Mr. Davitt said the infamy of the whole proceeding was beyond description. From first to last it was a piece of calculated and concerted moral assassination of the political character of public men, without parallel in the history of the country. Pigott and Houston were at the bottom of it, and "Parnellism and Crime" was the unholy offspring of Pigott and the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. They may not have written the articles, but Pigott sub-edited them—his fine Roman hand was visible throughout. Alluding specially to the fac-simile letter, he announced that the names were known of the people who subscribed the money paid to Pigott for these letters, and would be published before long. He complained that the letters were withdrawn, after Pigott's confession, that they were not properly apologetic, but the Times went on with the charges unabated by exposure, undeterred by any consideration of remorse, and dead to every feeling except that of hatred to the Irish leader, his party, and their cause. He further denied that it had been proved that any of the persons accused had any guilty knowledge with regard to the Phoenix Park knives.

Sir Henry James

then commenced his speech in reply for the Times. He claimed that the Times had been the systematic defender of the best interests of the Irish people. Those interests were not necessarily the interests of agitators working for political ends by methods to be condemned. But it had not always been found ranged on the side of the landlords. No charge had been made against the Irish nation, but against a system and a combination of men. True, many men had joined the combination, some from interest, as was admitted, and some from fear, as had been proved, and if that combination had given rise to a system of cruel oppression to those differing from it, then such a combination might have been founded, and the sooner justice stepped in the better. Sir Charles Russell had alleged that they were stale, raked-up charges; but he doubted if the charges had ever been made before. Certainly the people of the country had never known what evidence could be produced in support of them. He should show that the old charges of discontent had been removed, and that there remained but one means and method of artificially creating discontent in Ireland. After showing that the commercial restrictions upon Ireland had been cleared away long ago, he dealt with the second allegation, that there had, at some time in the history of Ireland, been injustice shown to the subjects of the Queen holding peculiar religious views was not for their consideration. The material matter was to see whether such or some cause could have been the moving reason for the state of things existing in Ireland during the period under consideration. The two great causes of Irish discontent at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, Sir H. James continued, were the over-population and the economic condition of the country. The industries had fallen away. Then

the legislature stepped in and the condition of the country changed very much, and in every respect for the better. Under the changed conditions it could not be said that the commercial restrictions or religious disabilities. Agitation, therefore, had to go on other lines. But they found that the father of the Land League was Mr. Davitt. He, in consequence of his imprisonment, could have known nothing of the changed condition of the country since 1870. Mr. Davitt admitted he was a Fenian, and he (Sir Henry James) could see no justification for belonging to a treasonable secret society. The Fenian body was a wretched fiasco, which fizzled out in a few attempts at uprising in 1867. He had changed his views, as he had stated, as to the mode of action, but his hatred of England and English rule was the same. He had been a Fenian, and he left prison a Fenian. The first thing he did was to look around for his old associates, and of those who remained there were enough still to elect him upon the supreme council of the Fenian body. Still, with fixed opinions, he rejoined the body he had left; and it would be important in the further following out of this case, to bear in mind the fixed idea by which he was guided.—The court adjourned.

Connection with the Skirmishing Fund.

Sir Henry James, continuing his speech on Friday, dealt with Mr. Davitt's first visit to America, pointing out that Mr. Davitt, according to his own account, had a well-defined purpose in going to America, and urged that that purpose was political. The men with whom he associated there were trustees of the skirmishing fund, and it was from that association that the new departure, which was the cause of the formation of the Land League, sprang. This skirmishing fund was a combination for the purpose of destruction—the destruction of life and property, the destruction of the lives of innocent and harmless people, and the destruction of property wherever it could be found. It was with these men Mr. Davitt associated for the purpose of founding the so-called constitutional movement. Mr. Davitt must have known that Devoy and the others were trustees of this fund, which, according to their own account, was to be used

Set London in Flames.

and he knew, at least in general terms, what the objects of the fund were. It was to be noted also that when Mr. Davitt commenced this visit the person whose address he had to give as representing him was one of the trustees of the Skirmishing Fund—Dr. Carrell. What was it that Mr. Davitt, obtaining the assistance of these allies proposed? It was on record that the object in his mind was the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, and as objects to that end the remission of rent, and the abolition of landlordism. Having the objects in his mind, he appealed to the only people who could help him.—Sir Henry James next proceeded to deal with Devoy's visit to Ireland, at the time Mr. Davitt returned to his native land. That visit was shown to have been made for one purpose only—that was to organise, to strengthen, and to arm those who were willing to fight against the authority of the sovereign. He was, of course, in all he was doing, guilty of high treason. Mr. Davitt knew what Devoy was doing in Ireland. He also admitted he knew what General Millen's mission in England was, but declined to say what it was on the ground that he was bound to secrecy. It was, however, clear that General Millen's object was the same as Devoy's.

Objects of the League.

On the question of what were the avowed objects of the league, Sir Henry James said that Sir Charles Russell had argued as though nothing was taken notice of that occurred before October, 1879, when the league was founded. It was, however, of great importance to know what were the avowed aims of those taking part in the establishment of the league. They showed that the real aims were very different to those set forth in the rules. In support of this he read a number of extracts, including speeches by Mr. Davitt. One of these was a speech by Mr. Parnell, who said he would not have taken off his coat in this movement were it not one with Irish national independence as its object.—The court then adjourned for luncheon.—Proceeding to trace the growth of crime, he pointed out how it grew with the growth of the league, and was most serious when the league was strongest. He argued that as the Land League had sprung from Fenian brains it had also been supported by Fenian money. This had been denied, but he quoted extracts to show that during the calling into existence of the league money was so obtained from Ford. Thus they saw the two wings of the army working in their own ways towards the attainment of the same end. Step by step he had shown that Fenian brains designed, Fenian hands reared, and Fenian money supported the formation of the Land League. It was important now to see into whose hands the Land League then fell. He should show that the substantial power rested in the hands of a few, who were bound together by the Fenian oath, and who had only one object in view.—The court adjourned at four o'clock until Tuesday.

SCHOOL BOARD SCHOLARSHIPS.

The annual examination for the scholarships placed at the disposal of the School Board for London will be held on December 2nd and following days. There are, at present, seven scholarships for award to boys including a technical scholarship, and eight scholarships for award to girls. The list of scholarships will probably be increased by scholarships from the trustees of the Mitchell City of London Charity. Of the scholarships at present known to be available for award on the results of this examination, eleven are of the average annual value of £30, and tenable for four years; two are of the average annual value of £28, and tenable for four years; one is of the average annual value of £20, and tenable for three or four years; while the Technical Scholarship, which is of the average annual value of £25 and tenable for five years, includes a free course of instruction at the Finsbury Technical College, and is consequently at the Central Institution of the City and Guilds Institute. The scholarships are open to boys and girls who for the past four years have attended a public elementary school or schools within the limits of the metropolis for not less than 250 times in each of the said four years.

Among the members of the Gresham committee who have the control of the Mitchell charity there is (says the *City Press*) a disposition to divert for the purposes of technical education, part of the money now given to the School Board in the form of scholarships. The suggestion is that the funds should be granted to the smaller City companies that have initiated schemes of technical education in connection with the crafts they represent. The matter is to be brought forward at the next meeting of the committee.

AN EDITOR CONVICTED.

At a special court, under the Crimes Act on Thursday in County John E. O'Mahony, editor of the *Typographical Nationalist*, was convicted of having used intimidation in articles published in his paper towards certain tenants of the South Barry estate who had paid their rent, and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labour. An appeal was lodged.

Gerald Evans, of Blackheath, an undergraduate of Exeter College, Oxford, died in the college on Thursday from blood-poisoning. The deceased while playing football on Saturday received a slight scratch on the face.

REMARKABLE NULLITY CASE.

A Woman with Three Husbands.

In the Divorce Division on Friday, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Cousins v. Cousins, otherwise Bardsley. The petition was that of Dr. Charles Cousins, a medical practitioner, for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground that when he went through the ceremony of marriage with the respondent she had a husband living. Mr. David appeared for the petitioner, and there was no defence.—Dr. Cousins, the petitioner, said that he was married to the respondent, who described herself as Beatrice Elizabeth Griffiths, a minor, on June 1, 1882, at St. Mary's, in London. On October 22nd last he saw her at the office of his solicitor and identified her.—To the Judge: He did not then ask her about her former marriage, but his solicitor had a conversation with her. She acknowledged the previous marriage and said she thought her first husband was dead when she married him.—Alfred Booth, who was present at the petitioner's marriage, gave evidence as to identity.—Ann Peat said she was present when the respondent married Mr. Bardsley in 1878 at Stockport. The respondent was described as Eliza Nicholson. Mr. Bardsley was now in court.—His lordship granted a decree of nullity of marriage.—The case of *Pierion v. Pierion*, otherwise *Bing*, otherwise *Cousens*, otherwise *Bardsley*, was then called on.—Mr. Deane said that he appeared for the petitioner, and the same woman who figured in the previous case was the respondent. (Laughter.) His client also wanted a decree of nullity. Mr. Pierion made her acquaintance at Boulogne in 1884, she then being engaged as a public singer. Her professional name was "Minnie Palmerston." She told Mr. Pierion that she was well connected, that she had run away from home, and had adopted the singing profession as a means of livelihood. He married her on September 9th, 1885, at the parish church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In her marriage with Bardsley she gave the name of Eliza Nicholson, aged 21, and a widow. In the marriage with Cousins she gave the name of Beatrice Elizabeth Griffiths, a minor. In the marriage with Pierion she gave the name of Bing. (Laughter.)—His lordship said it appeared from the certificates that she got younger on the occasion of the third marriage, and described herself as a "spinster."—Mr. Alfred Green Pierion, the petitioner, gave evidence as to his marriage with the respondent. He said he was of no occupation, and resided at St. Andrew's House, Holborn Circus.—The Rev. B. C. Burton, a friend of the petitioner's, gave evidence as to being present at the marriage of Mr. Pierion. He said that he was present at the marriage and identified her.—Mr. James Bardsley (the third husband) was then examined. He deposed that he married the respondent in the name of Eliza Nicholson in August, 1878. He had not yet taken proceedings against her.—His lordship, in annulling the marriage, said the respondent now entirely belonged to Mr. Bardsley. (Laughter.)—Mr. Bardsley said he would present a petition as soon as possible. (Laughter.)

STRANGE AFFAIR ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

A Passenger Found Shot.

A young man named Frederick Fenton was found in a first-class carriage at Battersea Park Station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway on Monday night, suffering from serious injuries to the head caused by bullet wounds. When found he was insensible, and he was still in the same state when he arrived at St. George's Hospital. Three bullets were extracted from his skull, in close proximity to his temple, and he subsequently recovered consciousness. In the carriage was found a revolver in such a position that it might have been thrown from his hand. It transpired that Fenton had been employed in Broad-street as an auctioneer's clerk. He was at his employment on Monday, and nothing remarkable was noticed in his demeanour. The train in which he was found insensible at Battersea Park started from London Bridge. The gist of the few words Fenton was first able to utter was that while in the train he felt "three blows," but had no recollection of who or what caused them. Asked if he carried a revolver, he signified a negative answer, and his friends, who live at Ashbourne Grove, East Dulwich, and occupy a highly respectable position, state that such a weapon was never known to be in his possession. He was always of a happy, cheerful disposition, his circumstances were good, and his prospects bright, and no motive for attempting to destroy himself could be conceived. The general impression is that the young man's wounds were self-inflicted. On Monday evening his landlady received a letter in Fenton's handwriting, which had been posted in the City earlier in the day, bidding her good-bye, and stating that she would never see him again. Fenton was seen at London Bridge, and the supposition is that he entered the train, travelling first class to secure the opportunity of carrying out his design. The windows of the carriage in which he was found were both closed; his watch and chain and a small sum of money were intact, and no motive can be suggested for any outrage being committed upon him. It seems improbable that a man, after firing a bullet into his head and discharging the second and third barrels of the revolver, but the theory that the shots were fired in rapid succession is now regarded as a sufficient explanation.

SUSPECTED MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At Alford on Thursday Joseph Turner, aged about fifty years, was arrested on the charge of murdering his son Joseph, aged nine years, by poisoning him, and attempting suicide. The accused was brought to Alford on Wednesday, and the child with him, returning home about six o'clock. Later in the evening they again went out, and were not seen again until half past one o'clock on Thursday, when the accused returned alone. He was wet up to the shoulders, and when asked where the boy was, said he did not know. He went to bed, and a search was instituted, which resulted in the child's body being found in a brick pit at the south end of the town. The accused was subsequently found in bed with his throat cut. At the inquest held on Friday a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

THE TRAMWAY MEN.

The London Street Tramways Company has made an important concession to its servants. Hitherto the men had to attend at the yards at a given time in the morning, and in many cases had to wait for hours for their cars to come out. That has now been altered, and the men have to sign for their cars ten minutes before starting the actual work. This will, it is said, in several instances give the men three and a half hours more at home. Other alterations of a minor character have been made by the London Street Tramways Company, whose manager (Major Hill) appears to do all he can to make more tolerable the servants' lives.

The tramway men in several provincial towns are anxious to become affiliated with the London and Counties Tramway Employees Union. The Hull Trades and Labour Council are attempting to organize the workers on the tramways there and have arranged for a conference on the subject to be held in a few days. For Manchester and Salford an "Amalgamated Association of Tramway Employees" has been formed, and it is proposed to affiliate it with the London Union.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT CROYDON.

On Friday morning members of the Croydon Corporation Fire Brigade were summoned to a farm in the occupation of Mr. Henry Still, at Heathfield-road, Addington, where a stack of wheat, valued at £200, was destroyed. Superintendent Tennant ascribed the fire to the incendiary. This is the third incendiary fire that has occurred in the Croydon district during the past month, the damage in one case amounting to £2,000.

CABBY AND HIS FARE TO PIMLICO.

A Very Funny Affair.

At the Westminster Police Court on Friday, Elizabeth Smith, a woman attired in a tawdry fashion, was charged with robbing a cabman named Perkins. He was doing inside his cab (a hansom) at Northumberland Avenue, when the woman, with the remark, "Cabby, I will give you a job, Pimlico, ordered him to 'drive off.' In Francis-street, Westminster, she stopped the cab and said she would have a drink and treat him to one. He, of course, got out of his box. As they stood outside a public-house she put her hand in the outside pocket of his great coat and took all his money. After that he went into the public-house with her, hoping to get his money back. She, however, refused to give it him. He could (she said) look her up, but he must drive her to the station like a lady, and stop at a public-house before they got there for a little light refreshment. (Laughter.) He pulled up at a public-house in Rochester-row, adjoining the police court and station house, and accompanying her inside he had a further altercation with her about his money, and once more endeavoured to get it from her hand. He knocked one coin out of her hand, and not getting the remainder, had her locked up.—Prisoner: You are a wicked man. You know you robbed me. Your worship, I could not eat my tea, so feeling faint I had a glass of stout, and told this young man to drive me to Tottenham Court-road. (Laughter.)—The Cabman: No; to Winchester-street, Pimlico.—Prisoner: That's not my address. You knocked my money out of my hand, and when I shouted "police" you made this false charge against me. You are a wicked, bad man. Do I look like a thief? I picked up Sir Charles Warren's purse on the embankment and took it to the police station, and he rewarded me for it. That's not the action of a thief. It's a positive fact.—Mr. Sheil: Take her to the cells. She has interrupted all along and won't be quiet.—The accused, who protested her innocence, was removed, and evidence was then given by a constable that she was drunk when charged, and that she was twice searched, with the result that 2s. 1d. was discovered in her hand on the second occasion. The first time the searcher found nothing.—When the magistrate remanded her for a week she shouted: "Write to Sir Charles Warren and see whether I am a thief or not."

ROBBERY AT EUSTON STATION.

Owners Wanted for Stolen Property.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Friday, a well-dressed woman named Margaret Fraser, aged 30, described as a nurse, of 17, Newton-street, Glasgow, was charged with stealing on the 17th April last a dressing-bag containing six £5 Bank of England notes, £5 in gold, and a large quantity of jewellery consisting of gold rings, bracelets, bangles, diamond rings, pendants, &c., valued at a very large sum of money, belonging to Mrs. Isabella Jane Rowlands, the wife of Major-General Hugh Rowlands, of Plafeston, near Carnarvon, North Wales.—It appeared that on the 17th of April last Mrs. Rowlands went to Euston to take train for North Wales. She placed her dressing-bag in the waiting-room, and during her temporary absence the bag was stolen. The following day two of the bank notes were cashed at Peter Robinson's, in Oxford-street, in payment of some goods purchased. Nothing was heard of the prisoner until the 24th of October, when she presented herself at Peter Robinson's shop and, being recognised, she was detained and the police were sent for.—James Scott, manager of Mr. Mider, pawnbroker, of 145, New City-road, Glasgow, produced three gold rings which the prisoner pledged on August 27th last for £6. Other property was also produced by London pawnbrokers.—Detective-sergeant Murray said he went with Sergeant Welham to Peter Robinson's, in Oxford-street, and arrested the prisoner. At the Albany-street station he saw the prisoner endeavouring to remove something from her pocket, so he asked her to turn out its contents. She then handed him a book containing twelve blank cheques, and seven cheques which were filled up.—Sergeant Welham said he went to the Euston Hotel, where the prisoner had been staying, and in a Gladstone-bag she had taken there he found two of the missing brooches, and other property. When he told the prisoner what he had done, she said, "That is not the bag I left in the railway carriage at Glasgow the next night after it had been stolen."—Amos Hayes, a railway detective-sergeant, said he was at the police station when the prisoner was charged, and she beckoned him outside and said, "If you go to Glasgow I hope you will not let the other nurses in Miss Baker's house, where I've been, know about this. I pledged three of the rings in New City-road, and the bag I left under a seat in the carriage at St. Enoch's Station, after I had abstracted from it everything of value." The witness went to Glasgow, and found the bag in the lost property office, it having been found as the prisoner had described.—The prisoner was further charged with forging and uttering a cheque for £10. It was stated that she filled up one of Mrs. Rowlands' cheques for £10, and went to the Civil Service Supply Stores, Bedford-street, Strand, and ordered a large cap and muff, which were to be sent home. She tendered the cheque in payment, and received £1 15s. 6d. change.—Mr. Cooke committed the prisoner for trial on both charges, but in order to give the police facilities for finding owners for the property now in their hands, formally remanded her for one week.

SERIOUS FIRE AT LEE.

On Friday morning the firemen at Lewisham were called by a messenger to a shop alight at 2, Belmont Hill, Lee, and found upon their arrival that a fierce fire was raging on the premises of Mr. J. S. Meakings, grocer. The inmates were aroused from sleep by a crackling noise, and by a strong smell of fire, and finding that the shop was in flames, they succeeded in effecting a safe, though very hurried escape. The firemen lost no time in setting a hydrant to work, but could not prevent the flames spreading to the upper part of the house, and the entire building was eventually nearly destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT STRATFORD.

Henry Speed, 31, a lodging-house keeper, of Bedford-road, Stratford, was charged on remand at West Ham Police Court on Wednesday, with feloniously cutting and wounding his wife Sarah, by cutting her throat, on October 16th, under circumstances already reported. Mr. J. Willis appeared for the accused.—It may be remembered that the prosecutrix had been from home for some weeks, and when she returned on the night of October 6th she was the worse for liquor. She laid on a form in front of the fire, and when she fell on the floor, the daughter of the prisoner alleged that her father stooped by her side, took a knife from his pocket and cut her throat. He turned out the gas and left the house, and having told a neighbour what he had done, he went to his stepmother's, and was there said he had seen Mrs. Speed that (Wednesday) morning, and found she was progressing favourably, but was still unable to attend. Mr. Bagallay therefore again remanded the prisoner. Mr. Willis asked for bail, pointing out that the woman was doing very well, and that the prisoner was well known in the neighbourhood, but his worship refused to entertain the application, and the prisoner was removed.

VITRIOL THROWING AT FOLKESTONE.

The municipal elections at Folkestone have been signalled by a most dastardly outrage. At one of the meetings a bottle of vitriol was thrown among the assembly, and a portion of the liquid went into the eyes of a plasterer named Shepherd, completely blinding him. Strenuous efforts are being made to discover the perpetrator of the outrage.

CHARGE OF MURDER BY A FATHER.

Charles Henry Longman, driver in the Royal Artillery, charged with the murder of his son.

Charles Henry Longman, driver in the Royal Artillery, was charged before Mr. Biron, Q.C., with having, on or about March 2nd, 1888, willfully murdered Clarence Henry Longman, aged months. Mr. Horace Avery appeared to prosecute for the Public Prosecutor; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Stanley Kent.—Mr. Avery, in opening the case, said the prisoner was married in 1887, and in 1888 took a room in Claydon-road, Peckham. The child, the subject of the inquiry, was born in December, 1887, and who destroyed was about three months old. On March 2nd, 1888, the child was heard to cry about eleven in the morning, and was not heard afterwards. Shortly afterwards the prisoner's wife went out and proceeded to the house of her mother, and remained there until the evening. The prisoner, during her absence, was heard to leave the house, and return about seven o'clock in the evening alone. He went to his room, and shortly afterwards again left, and at that time was carrying a parcel which was described as a very curious shape. The same night he fetched his wife, and they returned home together. The child was missing then, and when spoken to by the wife about it he made all sorts of statements to her, but she could get no satisfactory explanation from him. On March 25th the body was found of the forehead under the Albert Bridge tied in a piece of cloth and a piece of sack. The prisoner disappeared about April 4th, and it was understood he enlisted in the army in the name of Shuttleworth. Whilst at Newbridge Barracks a short time back he was put under arrest for misconduct, and then stated his right name, and said that he knew that there was a warrant out against him. With regard to the sacking in which the body was found, it would be proved that it had been in the prisoner's room, having been given to the wife. Evidence bearing out this statement having been heard, Mr. William Henry Kempster, divisional surgeon to the Y Division, said he saw the body and inferred from external indications that the child was put into the water alive, or shortly after death.—At this stage the prisoner was remanded, and being permitted to reserve his cross-examination of the doctor.

DOUBLE MURDER IN PARIS.

A young man named Kaps has been condemned to death at the Seine Assize Court for the double murder of a depraved old man generally known as "Le Père Vincard," and a woman named Drien, to whom Kaps had revealed his first crime and whom he feared because of her knowledge of the murder. The evidence (says a Paris correspondent) revealed the existence of the most revolting debauchery, and might probably have been dismissed without mention had not the secret of the prisoner's accomplice been well kept by Kaps himself. It is probable that his companion in crime was a young man who recently committed suicide, and who did his best before the examining magistrate to establish the innocence of Kaps. The motive of the crime was robbery, but the spoils only amounted to a few francs. Kaps, while sentence was being passed, showed the most hardened indifference.

A STRANGE MURDER STORY.

Interest has been revived in the shocking murder of the boy John Gill at Manningham, Bradford, in December last, by the receipt of a letter by the Rev. J. Whitaker, vicar of Conisley, from a man at Euston Hill, Leeds. The reverend gentleman and others have just had a long interview with the man, who alleges that the murder was committed by five boys, and the particulars were given to him by a man who could not resist because of the guilty knowledge of the facts. He refuses to give exact particulars at present, and says he is tracing the murderers himself. The matter has been placed in the hands of a local solicitor.

THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BLACKMAILING.

At the Guildhall, this week, Claude Marks and Charles Woolf, proprietors of the *Mining Record*, and James Mariz, advertisement contractor, were charged on remand with attempting to obtain £500 from James Ablett and Marcus Behro, by threatening to publish an unfavourable article concerning the Crystal Reef Gold Mining Company. The circumstances of the case have already been reported in the *People*.—Thomas Rogers, solicitor to the company, gave evidence as to his interview with Marks, who the latter had called at his office, and as to drawing £500 for Behro to take to Marks.—In cross-examination the witness said he and Behro were associated in certain companies which were not a success.—The case was continued on Friday, when Mr. Rogers, solicitor to the company, was examined by Mr. Avery concerning certain arrangements which were said to have been made in connection with the prospectus of the Crystal Reef Company. Mr. Rogers admitted that such arrangements existed in writing, but they were not in his possession. He thought Mr. Behro had them. Correcting himself, witness said some of the documents might be in his possession, and if that was the case he would produce them at the next hearing.—Other evidence was called, and the case was again adjourned.

MONEY MARKET.

City, Saturday.
There was very little doing on the Stock Exchange to-day after yesterday's holiday. The market for Foreign Government Securities somewhat relaxed. Home Railways are favourably inclined. Americans are firm, but slightly lower, while Canadians continue flat. Miscellaneous securities are neglected. The Funds are steady. Consols being quoted at 91½; Two-and-a-Half, 94½; Indian Treasuries, 100.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentina, 1890, 65½; Ditto 1891, 65½; Ditto 1892, 65½; Ditto 1893, 65½; Ditto 1894, 65½; Ditto 1895, 65½; Ditto 1896, 65½; Ditto 1897, 65½; Ditto 1898, 65½; Ditto 1899, 65½.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary, 145; Ditto 150; Ditto 155; Ditto 160; Ditto 165; Ditto 170; Ditto 175; Ditto 180; Ditto 185; Ditto 190; Ditto 195; Ditto 200; Ditto 205; Ditto 210; Ditto 215; Ditto 220; Ditto 225; Ditto 230; Ditto 235; Ditto 240; Ditto 245; Ditto 250; Ditto 255; Ditto 260; Ditto 265; Ditto 270; Ditto 275; Ditto 280; Ditto 285; Ditto 290; Ditto 295; Ditto 300; Ditto 305; Ditto 310; Ditto 315; Ditto 320; Ditto 325; Ditto 330; Ditto 335; Ditto 340; Ditto 345; Ditto 350; Ditto 355; Ditto 360; Ditto 365; Ditto 370; Ditto 375; Ditto 380; Ditto 385; Ditto 390; Ditto 395; Ditto 400; Ditto 405; Ditto 410; Ditto 415; Ditto 420; Ditto 425; Ditto 430; Ditto 435; Ditto 440; Ditto 445; Ditto 450; Ditto 455; Ditto 460; Ditto 465; Ditto 470; Ditto 475; Ditto 480; Ditto 485; Ditto 490; Ditto 495; Ditto 500; Ditto 505; Ditto 510; Ditto 515; Ditto 520; Ditto 525; Ditto 530; Ditto 535; Ditto 540; Ditto 545; Ditto 550; Ditto 555; Ditto 560; Ditto 565; Ditto 570; Ditto 575; Ditto 580; Ditto 585; Ditto 590; Ditto 595; Ditto 600; Ditto 605; Ditto 610; Ditto 615; Ditto 620; Ditto 625; Ditto 630; Ditto 635; Ditto 640; Ditto 645; Ditto 650; Ditto 655; Ditto 660; Ditto 665; Ditto 670; Ditto 675; Ditto 680; Ditto 685; Ditto 690; Ditto 695; Ditto 700; Ditto 705; Ditto 710; Ditto 715; Ditto 720; Ditto 725; Ditto 730; Ditto 735; Ditto 740; Ditto 745; Ditto 750; Ditto 755; Ditto 760; Ditto 765; Ditto 770; Ditto 775; Ditto 780; Ditto 785; Ditto 790; Ditto 795; Ditto 800; Ditto 805; Ditto 810; Ditto 815; Ditto 820; Ditto 825; Ditto 830; Ditto 835; Ditto 840; Ditto 845; Ditto 850; Ditto 855; Ditto 860; Ditto 865; Ditto 870; Ditto 875; Ditto 880; Ditto 885; Ditto 890; Ditto 895; Ditto 900; Ditto 905; Ditto 910; Ditto 915; Ditto 920; Ditto 925; Ditto 930; Ditto 935; Ditto 940; Ditto 945; Ditto 950; Ditto 955; Ditto 960; Ditto 965; Ditto 970; Ditto 975; Ditto 980; Ditto 985; Ditto 990; Ditto 995; Ditto 1000.

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Ontario, 1890, 65½; Ditto 1891, 65½; Ditto 1892, 65½; Ditto 1893, 65½; Ditto 1894, 65½; Ditto 1895, 65½; Ditto 1896, 65½; Ditto 1897, 65½; Ditto 1898, 65½; Ditto 1899, 65½.

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Grand Trunk, 100; Ditto 105; Ditto 110; Ditto 115; Ditto 120; Ditto 125; Ditto 130; Ditto 135; Ditto 140; Ditto 145; Ditto 150; Ditto 155; Ditto 160; Ditto 165; Ditto 170; Ditto 175; Ditto 180; Ditto 185; Ditto 190; Ditto 195; Ditto 200; Ditto 205; Ditto 210; Ditto 215; Ditto 220; Ditto 225; Ditto 230; Ditto 235; Ditto 240; Ditto 245; Ditto 250; Ditto 255; Ditto 260; Ditto 265; Ditto 270; Ditto 275; Ditto 280; Ditto 285; Ditto 290; Ditto 295; Ditto 300; Ditto 305; Ditto 310; Ditto 315; Ditto 320; Ditto 325; Ditto 330; Ditto 335; Ditto 340; Ditto 345; Ditto 350; Ditto 355; Ditto 360; Ditto 365; Ditto 370; Ditto 375; Ditto 380; Ditto 385; Ditto 390; Ditto 395; Ditto 400; Ditto 405; Ditto 410; Ditto 415; Ditto 420; Ditto 425; Ditto 430; Ditto 435; Ditto 440; Ditto 445; Ditto 450; Ditto 455; Ditto 460; Ditto 465; Ditto 470; Ditto 475; Ditto 480; Ditto 485; Ditto 490; Ditto